THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 28 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 22.

Lord Napier on the Abyssinian War—French Comments upon the Democratic Nominations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship City of London, at New York, we have mail dates from Europe to the 22d ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Napier on the War in Abyssinia.

The London *Times* of July 22d says:—Yesterday the honorary freedom of the corporation of the city of London, with a sword of the value of two hundred guineas, was publicly presented to Baron Napier, in the Guildhall, in pursuance of a resolution of the Court of Common Council unanimously adopted at a recent meeting, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, energy, and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyssinian war to a successful and brilliant close. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Napier, and many other persons of distinction, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian hall. The guests were about two hundred in number.

Lord Napier of Magdala, who was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, in replying to the toast in his honor, said in his remarks:—It is a source of very great gratification to me and to every member of the Abyssinian expedition to find that our services have been received so favorably by our countrymen of all classes, and that we have been considered to have done our duty. I must say that we are under great obligations to the government of this country which supplied us promptly and speedily with everything we required. To the head of the government of India in this country, Sir Stafford Northcote, our acknowledgments are peculiarly due, nor can I abstain from mentioning the names of the military committee under Sir S. Northcote—Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, General Baker, Captain Eastwick and Major General Pears, to whom we are greatly indebted for the labor, promptitude, and judgment which enabled them to point out the wants which were supplied. I am also much indebted to the Duke of Cambridge, who so promptly and without regard to precedent gave me the officers I solicited, whose skill and courage I had witnessed before, and whose services I was convinced it was highly desirable to obtain. (Cheers.) The Viceroy of India, too, came to our assistance when we were in great difficulties and sent us camel drivers and mule drivers, without whose aid we would scarcely have advanced. I have also to express my acknowledgements to the Governor of Madras, my honored namesake, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, who gave us much valuable assistance. I must also express my gratitude to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, for the immense labor he bestowed on the equipment of the expedition, and the great assistance he afforded us on every occasion after we left Bombay and whenever we required the aid of the Bombay Government. I have but one word to say in reference to the conduct of the men. The conduct of all the members of the force was exemplary in the highest degree. They vied with each other in devotion to the Queen and in the performance of their duty This was not the first time that I had seen British soldiers labor zealously, but I never saw them labor better than on this occasion. The native soldiers abandoned all their prejudices, and vied with the English soldiers in zeal. I may mention that on one occasion soon after I arrived, I rode round the works, and came upon a regiment of Bengal native troops, who knew something of me personally and something by tradition. Some Prussian officers who honored us with their company could not think what had happened when they saw even these men, with baskets of earth, dancing about with joy. They were expressing their delight that the Commander-in-Chief had come among them to see them at work. I cannot do too much justice to a Beloochee regiment for their devotion, and little behind them, if any, were the Tenth Bombay native regiment. A great part of these men were Hindustanis, but they were as willing as any other races to do their duty, and they were an honor to their Presidency. The services of the cavalry were equally meritorious. I cannot but feel grateful to the force under my command through whose exertions I am indebted for the favors I have received. We all did our best, but without the zeal and cordial co-operation of every officer and soldier under my command our success would not have been complete.

General News.

The excessive heat prevailing in England was largely increasing the bills of mortality. During the week ending July 18, the rate in London was 27 in the thousand, while at Manchester it was as high as 39. Week by week the deaths in the large towns of England have steadily increased from 22 per thousand in the beginning of June, to 28. The increase has been greatest in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, and has been almost entirely due to the fatal prevalence of summer diarrhœa.

—During her approaching tour on the Continent, it is intended that the Queen shall stay for a few hours in Paris, in order to have an interview with the Empress Eugenie.

—The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly leave in the Galatea on foreign service. It is expected that during his cruise his Royal Highness will visit China, Japan, and New Zealand.

FRANCE.

What is Thought of the Democratic Nominations.

The *Constitutionnel* of the 21st instant, has a long editorial article on the nominations of the Democratic Convention in New York. In a political point of view, it says it seems to merit the approbation of all those who take an interest in the re-establishment of equitable relations between all the States of the Union, and in the maintenance of American liberties. Its platform constitutes a veritable act of accusation against the Republicans or radicals, and an energetic denunciation of their policy, which European admirers, more confiding than enlightened, believed it to be their duty to signalize as a model of liberalism. Has it not been often repeated, it says, that the American war was prosecuted and the victory of the party of the Union won "without its having been necessary to value the statue of liberty." The radicals themselves in the United States must be astonished at such an assertion. The programme of the Democrats is far from being as satisfactory in a financial point of view. It declares in favor of the payment of the public debt in paper money in all cases where the bonds do not bear upon their face the obligation to pay in specie, or that the law which has created them does not make it an express obligation on the Government. It demands also that all values shall have an equal tax imposed on them, including, of course, the coupons of the Federal debt. In short, says the *Constitutionnel*, while calling for economy in the administration, and a reduction in the military and naval services, the Democratic programme declares in favor of a system of imposts which will give protection to industry.

"The just and the unjust, the good and the evil," adds the French semi-official journal, "are mingled in this profession of faith. But what renders the conduct of the Democratic party particularly difficult to comprehend is the fact that after having adopted such a programme it should have such a candidate for the Presidency as Mr. Horatio Seymour, who, assuredly, is one of the most eminent representatives and firm champions of the policy of equity and moderation in regard to the South, but who has very decidedly and openly condemned the financial policy of which the New York platform has become the expression. The fact, however, remains that Mr. Seymour has accepted the nomination which has been offered to him by the Convention of which, by-the-by, he was the President. Perhaps Mr. Seymour's scruples have been quieted by the consideration that the payment or repudiation of the debt is a matter which rests with the Congress rather than with the President of the United States. Perhaps on the other hand, it adds, the Democrats may have calculated that with a programme for and a candidate against repudiation, they will reach all shades of opinion, and thus attract a much larger number of votes. We are ignorant of the success which this double calculation may have with the electors, but it seems to us not to be without danger, and it is assuredly wanting in candor."

The Latest Murder Trial.

The Paris (July 21) correspondence of the London *Times* says:—Two women, Marie Fleutot, a domestic servant, aged twenty-four, and her mother, Marguerite Merlette, have just been tried in Paris on a charge of murder. The victim was a lady named Chantereau, aged fifty, and unmarried, but who, for more than twenty years, had cohabited with a person named Forest, a builder, and passed as his wife. She resided, during the summer, at a pleasant villa on the banks of the Marne, at La Varenne-St.-Hilaire, a short distance from Paris; M. Forest, being detained in town by business, was always absent from his country seat during the week, and only arrived on Saturday evening to stay over the Sunday. At about 1·30 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August last, the house at La Varenne was discovered to be on fire. The flames were got under in about an hour, after which the body of Mad'lle Chantereau was found on the bed, which had only been partially burned; the head was completely carbonized, but singularly enough, the body was only scorched and the mattresses on which it lay were not destroyed. This fact struck the person who had come to render assistance, and the first impression was that a crime had been committed, suspicion falling on the servant Fleutot, who was alone with Mad'lle Chantereau at the time of the disaster; but as M. Forest found his property in the house to the amount of over 300,000 francs in cash and securities remaining intact, and as the body bore no marks of violence, that supposition fell to the ground, and the fire and the death of Mad'lle Chantereau were concluded to have been the result of accident. In February last, however, from information which M. Forest received, a search was made in an apartment at Beroy occupied by the mother of the girl Fleutot, and a large quantity of property was found, consisting of bedding, linen, jewelry, articles of wearing apparel, etc., of the value of from 4000 francs to 5000 francs, all of which had belonged to the deceased lady. A judicial inquiry was then opened and showed that the murder must have been committed by the woman Fleutot, assisted by her mother, who went frequently to visit her, and they were in consequence both arrested. The circumstantial evidence was conclusive, and the prisoners were each condemned to hard labor for life. On hearing the sentence the girl Fleutot, who had probably expected a capital punishment, could not restrain a smile of satisfaction, which excited the indignation of the public present, and some cries of "death! death!" were heard from the audience.

The Duke de Montpensier's Troubles.

The semi-official French papers have orders to contradict the report that the French Government had given information to the Spanish Government respecting the revolutionary intrigues recently attributed to the Duke de Montpensier. The *France* and the *Constitutionnel* both say that the Emperor's Government knew nothing whatever on the subject, and was equally ignorant of the steps which the Spanish Government intended to take. A telegram from Madrid says that the Spanish Minister in England has informed his Government that General Prim had disappeared from London, and gone probably to Lisbon, where all military men of the Progressist party who have recently had to leave Spain, are said to be proceeding. The telegram adds that the Spanish Government are becoming alarmed, and that a state of siege will probably be proclaimed ere long. The belief prevailed in Madrid that the present Portuguese Ministry are in favor of a revolution in Spain. The Portuguese Council of State, at the close of their session of July 20, determined to allow the Duke de Montpensier to reside in Portugal, although the French Government was opposed to it.

Poor Carlotta.

The *Presse* reports that the health of the unfortunate Empress of Mexico is in no way improved, but that, on the contrary, her reason wanders more and more. She has formed the design of going to Miramar, and the greatest pains in the world are necessary to divert her from this project. It is feared that she may make her escape from the chateau of Lacken, and hence all the issues of the building are strictly guarded, and the number of sentinels doubled.

ITALY.

The Campaign of 1866—The Return of General La Marmora.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, July 21, General Della Marmora asked if General Menabrea was prepared to reply to his question relative to the Prussian staff report of 1866. General Menabrea, in reply, acknowledged the noble feeling which prompted General Della Marmora, but pointed out that the fact of the Italian army occupying 190,000 Austrians in the Quadrilateral sufficiently refuted any depreciation o the efficacy of the Italian alliance. General Menebrea further observed that the French translation of the Prussian report was inaccurate. When intelligence of Della Marmora's question reached Berlin, the Prussian Minister communicated to the Italian Government a despatch, declaring that General Moltke could speak in none but laudatory terms of the conduct of the Italian army. The phrases objected to in the report did not emanate from the Prussian Government, and must be attributed to inaccurate interpretations of analytic instructions. If the Prussian report, on closer examination, should be found to contain anything derogatory to the Italian army or Government, it would be easy to obtain explanations, without raising this delicate matter in Parliament. The question was therefore superfluous and inopportune. Gen. Della Marmora, deferring to the wish of Gen. Menabrea, said he would not persist in putting the question of which he had given notice. He admitted the inaccuracy of the French translation in certain respects, but having read the German original, he was not so easily satisfied as Gen. Menabrea. He therefore demanded the publication of a complete report by the Italian staff of the campaign of 1866. Gen. Menabrea replied that the Italian staff was already engaged upon the compilation of such a report.

Burning of the Notta Theatre.

The Turin *Gazette* gives details of the burning of the Notta Theatre, in that place. The disaster occurred during the performance of *Crispino e la Comare*. The house was crowded, and the piece had arrived at about the middle of the second act, when the scream of a woman was heard from behind the scenes, followed by the noise of hurried footsteps and a cry of "Keep your places; it is nothing." The clothes of a female dancer had caught fire, and in her terror she had run about with her skirt in a blaze, and had thus set light to some drapery at the wings; she was, however, firmly enveloped in a linen cloth, and the flames of her dress extinguished before she had suffered any injury. The alarm had, however, spread among the spectators, and a general rush was made to the doors; for a moment there was great danger of loss of life from the pressure, but some young men who were in the gallery above and could see what was going on near the stage called out that the fire was over. About half of the spectators then returned to their seats, while those who were nearest the door left the building. The disaster had, indeed, for a moment appeared to be at an end, as the canvas on fire had been torn down and trampled under foot. But the flames had found in the painted scenes and light wood work an aliment too favorable, and the flames again appearing, the panic once more became general, screams were heard on all sides, several women fainted, many persons jumped from the windows on the staircase, and every one made for the street, leaving behind hats, shawls, umbrellas, etc. Fortunately the theatre had been partly emptied at the first alarm, and every one was able to get away in safety.

SPAIN.

Religious Liberty—Imprisonment for Protestantism.

In the English House of Commons, on the 20th of July, Mr. Baines asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if it was true that Julian de Vargas, a Spanish schoolmaster at Malaga had been imprisoned in a felon's prison since the 12th of March, and was now under prosecution by the Fiscal, who demanded a sentence of seventeen months' imprisonment for having in his house a Spanish Bible and Testament and a few French Protestant books not of a controversial character; and whether he would use the friendly influence of this Government with the Government of Spain to obtain an abandonment of this religious persecution, so calculated to offend the public feeling of the rest of Europe, where the rights of conscience are now acknowledged by the law of all countries, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and even Mohammedan.

Lord Stanley said he believed the facts of the case were that a man named Vargas, a schoolmaster at Malaga, had been in prison some weeks, and was at present under prosecution, but there was some discrepancy in the various statements which had reached him as to the precise nature of the charge. If he understood it aright, the charge was not for having Protestant books in his possession, but that he, being a schoolmaster, was alleged to have taught Protestant doctrine; and the fact of his having these books in his possession was brought forward in support of the charge. The proceedings instituted were by the local authorities, and not by the Spanish Government. This was a very delicate matter for Her Majesty's Government to meddle with, because, as the man was a Spanish subject, they had no authority whatever to interfere. Any communication between the two Governments must be of the most friendly character, and even in that case they had to guard most carefully against even the appearance of wishing to dictate to the Spanish Government. The only ground upon which diplomatic action could be founded in a case of this kind was that such proceedings tended to create a good deal of excitement among the Protestant communities which might result in ill feeling, and on that ground alone he had felt himself at liberty, in a friendly and unofficial manner, to advise the Spanish Government to deal with Vargas with as much leniency as possible under the circumstances. Beyond that he did not think proper to go.

GREECE.

Greek Sympathy with the United States.

On the 27th of June last, about mid-day, the Metropolitan of Athens paid a visit to his Excellency Mr. Tuckerman, United States Minister. After the usual compliments had been exchanged the Metropolitan addressed Mr. Tuckerman in a speech, in which he said:—

"As one of the men of our grand struggle commencing in 1821, and which continues still, and as Chief of the Hellenic Clergy, I desire to express to you, the representative of the great American nation, the gratitude of my old companions in arms belonging to the orthodox clergy, and that of the whole Greek nation, for the great favors of every kind which the American nation, in the old struggle as in the new one in Crete, has conferred, and yet confers, upon Eastern Christians who fight for religion, country, and liberty. I pray your excellency to convey the expressions of our profound gratitude to the glorious American nation, and, if it be possible, to every American citizen, and say to them that so long as there shall be Greeks in the world, the feeling of Hellenic gratitude towards the glorious American nation will be transmitted from generation to generation, and will be traced in indelible characters on the hearts of Greeks. The Greek clergy will ever pray the Eternal to grant peace and prosperity to the world, but especially to the nations so closely united by benedts and by gratitude. We could hardly stand in our great struggle without the favors of America; but for American kindness many Cretan widows and orphans must have perished of hunger and cold. God bless the Americans, the benefactors of the Christians of the East!"

GENERAL GRANT.

Rebels Insult Him at St. Joseph, Mo.—Sharp Rebuke by General Sherman.

A despatch to the Chicago *Post*, from St. Louis, July 30, says:—A most dastardly and villainous insult was offered to General Grant and his party, on the occasion of their passage through St. Joseph the other day. The crowd at the depot, on the General's arrival, was immense, and a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome was given him. It was observed that a party of Rebels were in the crowd, and, from certain suspicious movements, it was evident that they meant mischief. When the General arrived at the Pacific House the crowd had increased to several thousands, and in answer to the most vociferous cheers the General appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows:—

"Fellow-citizens—I thank you for this very cordial reception, but I cannot make you a speech. I have been travelling all the time for the past two weeks in the Western country, and it is the first time I have ever been in the West. I am tired and worn out, and you must therefore excuse me for not speaking."

The General then retired. This little speech was received with tumultuous cheers, after which General Sherman was loudly called for, and finally appeared on the balcony. At this juncture the plans of the Rebels were developed.

A man named E. O. Hayes, having been filled with whisky for the occasion, tooted a horn and others cheered for Seymour, and hooted and howled in the most boisterous and insulting manner. As soon as the excitement subsided a little, General Sherman spoke as follows: "Gen. Grant and myself know how to appreciate any spirit of respect, but neither he nor myself are to be disconcerted by any large crowd. We are used to large crowds, and we cannot be disconcerted. General Grant has declined to make a speech, and I think, occupying the position he does before the country, he acts the part of wisdom."

Here some one called for three cheers for Seymour, and the cheers of the ruffians and the groans of the loyal people interrupted the General for some time. As soon as partial quiet was restored, General Sherman said: "Gentlemen, I do not in general counsel violence, but were I a citizen of St. Joseph I would take that man (referring to the man who commenced the disturbance), down to the Missouri river and duck him. We have fought Rebels, and we thought they had had enough of fighting." This sentiment called out prolonged and hearty cheers, and the General finding he could not be heard further, retired.

The crowd lingered around the Pacific House until a very late hour, and General Grant, finally, at 10 o'clock, held a levee, and shook hands with a very large number of the people. General Sherman also participated, and an hour more was spent very pleasantly.

The old rebellious spirit of 1861 is cropping out in many parts of this State, and there will be lively times and not a little bloodshed before the campaign is over. Frank Blair's letter and the teachings of Wade Hampton, Governor Wise, Robert Toombs, and their allies, are having their legitimate effect, and cannot result but in tumult and conflict.

General Grant arrived here last night, and after spending the morning in the city, went out to his farm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.—William H. Rudelman, Prosecuting Attorney.—His Honor Judge Brewster this morning opened the August term of the Court, fully determined to do his utmost for the relief of the overteeming prison, and the speedy dispatch of the business of the term. Having appointed Mr. Thomas Hardcastle foreman of the Grand Jury, he instructed the body as to their duties in the following solemn manner:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—Your oath is my charge. You have been qualified that you "will diligently inquire * * * of such matters * * * as shall be given to you." This is an obligation which at all times rests upon Grand Jurors, but which is especially their duty at this season of the year. We have now its defendants in prison awaiting your action. The officers of the Court will be industrious and diligent in supplying you with bills and witnesses. I am confident that you will be no less prompt in acting upon and returning the indictments. Prosecutors in first causes will thus be speedily relieved, from the anxiety of attending upon the Court, and innocent defendants will be rapidly discharged from unjust and unhealthy confinement. You have also sworn that you will "true presentments make."

Where a single witness satisfies you that 'there is probable cause for inquiry, you need go no further, but simply return a true bill. Where you are not satisfied you should hear all the witnesses. When you ignore a bill charging a misdemeanor, you will determine whether the county or the prosecutor (naming him) shall pay the costs.

In all cases of homicide, arson, forgery, and offenses of a serious grade you cannot with safety to the community reject the bill, if it is sustained by any evidence, however slight. Such indictments should be returned for investigation before a petit jury.

But I recommend you to scan with great care and jealous scrutiny the bills which appear to be prosecuted from motives of malice and petty spite, involving no real question save the costs. It has grown to be a subject worthy of serious consideration whether the community should be taxed for the mere accommodation of private malice. Within a few months complaint was made in open court that a man charged with larceny had not answered when his name was called, and at the instance of the private counsel for the prosecutor a bench-warrant was issued. When the defendant finally presented himself and the case was tried, it turned out that he had been indicted as a thief because he had borrowed a ladder and left it outside of his house.

In another case a man was tried before me for larceny because he had stolen his own goat. In still another instance a defendant was indicted for false pretences in borrowing $100, and failing to return it.

During the last session four women and a boy were charged with assaults and batteries growing out of some very trifling cause. The petit jury acquitted them but ordered them to pay the costs. They were very poor, and one of the women had seven children. Now, I submit to your judgment whether all such cases ought not to be ignored. Is the prosecutor, is the defendant, is the public treasury, is the cause of justice benefitted by opening wide our doors to such accusations? You are the barrier between the Court and this flood of litigation, and with you is the remedy.

The average of convictions is about one in every three trials. The fault is not with our officers, who are always industrious and zealous in notifying prosecutors and witnesses. Nor is the reproach to be laid at the door of our efficient and learned District Attorney, for his communications and skill in the prosecution of the pleas of the Commonwealth are recognized by the Court and by the community. The difficulty is in the return of petty and malicious accusations as "true bills."

I would recommend you therefore, to guard the public and pub ic morals, by sending cases to the petit jury for trial wherever the interests of the community are concerned, and the evidence makes out a *prima facie* case; but on the other hand, I would urge you to guard the public treasury by ignoring all trifling assault and batteries, and other cases which develope no question save that of costs.

You have doubtless heard of the necessity existing in our city for the establishment of a House of Correction. It would relieve our overcrowded prison, it would materially lighten our expenditures for the maintenance of a certain class of convicts and paupers. Term after term the Judges and Grand Juries of this court have directed the attention of the authorities to this important subject.

I am not aware that there is any division of opinion amongst our citizens upon this question. All now agree, as all have agreed for yea s past, that "all able-bodied paupers, vagrants, habitual drunkards, and disorderly persons," should be employed 'at such labor as shall upon trial be found to be profitable and suitable."

This is the language of a public statute which, upwards of fourteen years ago, declared that "There shall be established a house of correction and employment for the city of Philadelphia." The duty thus enjoined has not been performed. The obligation, therefore, rests upon you and upon the Court again to call the attention of the authorities to the pressing necessity for a compliance with this law, in the hope that at some time, perhaps not far distant, there will then be accorded to importunity that which is now denied to justice

EXCUSES FOR NON-SERVICE.

The Judge then heard the many applications for excuse from service made by the petit jurors, but granted only those that were founded upon good legal grounds.

ACQUITTAL.

Louis Walter was acquitted of a charge of assault upon a little girl, there being no testimony to support the indictment.

No other case was found ready for trial.

DEATH OF CHARLES W. BUCKWALTER.

At the close of this little business, Mr. Mann, calling attention to the lamented death of Mr. Charles W. Buckwalter, a distinguished young member of the bar, made the following appropriate remarks:—

"May it please your Honor:—I have learned that Mr. Charles W. Buckwalter, a member of this bar, died this morning. This is sudden and unexpected. Mr. Buckwalter was a young man in the full youth and vigor of his life, and his friends fondly expected to see him in the future pursuing a high career of usefulness and power. No man at this bar gave higher promise; no man had more devoted and generous friends; and no one more deserved to have them.

His amiable and genial nature won all hearts, and his high-toned and honorable conduct preserved and hallowed all his friendships. In the whole course of his professional life I never knew him to say or do an unkind thing, and yet his cases were always conducted by him with learning and ability, vigor and power. The destroyer, in this invasion of our circle, has struck down one of our brightest and best, and, out of respect to his memory, I move you that this Court do now adjourn.

The Judge then replied as follows:—

The Court has heard the announcement of the death of Mr. Buckwalter with most sincere regret. Mr. Buckwalter graduated with great credit, and after his admission to the Bar so speedily advanced to the foremost rank in the profession. He received two nominations for Congress, and deservedly enjoyed the confidence of the entire community.

Of marked ability, unblemished character, and sterling worth, Mr. Buckwalter's loss will leave a vacancy in the ranks of our profession which it will be difficult to fill, although its members are deservedly distinguished for their integrity and learning. As a proper mark of respect for the memory of our lamented brother, and in accordance with the motion of the learned District Attorney, it is ordered that an entry be made upon our minutes of this announcement, and that the Court do now adjourn.

The Court then adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Stocks firmer. Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Reading, 91¾; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 132½; Illinois Central, 149¾; Cumberland preferred, 126; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 138½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 112½; new issue, 108½; do. 1867, 108⅞; 10-40s, 108½. Gold, 145¼. Money easy. Exchange, 11s.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour advanced 10@20c; sales of 11000 bbls State, $7 15 @8; superfine, $8 70@9 20; extra, $9 40; choice, $9 45@10 20; fancy Western, $7 75@12 40; Southern, $9@15. Wheat advancing 1@2c; sales of 6000 bushels Amber, $2 48; white Michigan, $2 75. Corn active and advanced 1@c; sales of 146,000 bushels mixed Western, $1 07⅞@1 10. Oats active; sales of 91,000 bushels Western, 80½@82c., afloat. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $28 62½; prime Mess, $21 50@23 25. Lard, 18@18½c. for steam rendered. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 30c. Flour firm and active, and stock scarce. Wheat firm and in good demand; prime to choice red, $2 40@2 50. Corn firm; white, $1 30@1 32; yellow, $1 27. Oats steady at 88@92c. Pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14¼@14½c.; Hams, 21@22. Lard quiet at 18½c.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	131¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	111¼
N.Y. and E. R.	65¾	Pol. & Wabash R.	50¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	Mil. and St. P. com	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¾	Wells' Fargo	26
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	U. S. Express	46¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¼	Tennessee 6s, new	64
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¼	Gold	145¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110	Market irregular.	

Drowning Accident.

WORCESTER, Aug. 3.—Michael Callahan, aged 18 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at Blackstone, yesterday morning.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Suits Against General Butler.

Relief of Sufferers by the Great Flood in Maryland.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Suits Against General Butler—Relieving the Sufferers by the Late Flood.

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Robert J. Brent and William Meade Addison are counsel for Wooley against General Butler for false imprisonment and illegal seizure of his private telegrams, and for the Kimberly Brothers, who allege that Butler wronged them out of thirteen thousand dollars for rent wrongly extorted. Brent alleges that Butler falsifies by saying that he was one of Surratt's counsel, and Addison asserts that Butler misrepresented by saying a return of the thirteen thousand dollars had been made to the Government, when no such return any where appears, leaving the inference that Butler pocketed the whole amount.

Collections were taken in nearly all the churches yesterday for the sufferers, and at Ellicott City the sums received will reach several thousand dollars.

Benjamin Deford, owner of the Granite Mills, said yesterday his entire loss would be fully two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, equal to cash paid out in the past year. Fortunately, he is worth over a million besides.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Contradictory Statement—The Knights Templar.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—Accounts by eye-witnesses belonging to both parties contradict the statements as telegraphed a few days ago of a desperate fight at a Democratic meeting in Sabine county last week. The man Howard referred to was drunk, and hurrahed for Jim Lane, to annoy Colonel Phillips, the speaker, and when an attempt was made to quiet Howard he shot Cheatham. A panic ensued and a few pistol shots were fired, but only one man was killed and two or three wounded. The difficulty did not have its origin in politics.

Extensive arrangements are being made for a grand encampment of Knights Templar. Commanderies from all parts of the country will be here.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 3—A. M.—Consols 94¾ for both money and account; American securities heavy, and all declined; 5-20s 71½@72; Illinois Central, 94¼; Erie, 43¼.

FRANKFORT, August 3—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—A. M.—Cotton firm, and unchanged; the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Peas 44s. on the spot, and 44s, 6d. afloat Other articles unchanged.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, August 3—P. M.—United States 5-20s 71½@71¾; Erie, 42¾; Great Western, 42.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—P. M.—Cotton quiet; Lard quiet and steady; Bacon firm.

LONDON, August 3—P. M.—Sugar firmer at 26s. 9d.@26s., to arrive;. Tallow advanced to 44s. 0d.

ANTWERP, August 3—P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 52f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 3, 1868.

There is no essential change to record in financial circles. Monday is abundant and cheap on call at from 4 to 6 per cent., according to the character of the collateral offered. Owing to the utter inactivity which prevails in mercantile circles, there is scarcely any good paper being created, and the banks absorb all that is offered for discount. As the season advances, however, a good fall trade is confidently looked for, and there will be increased demand for capital.

The transactions at the Stock Board to-day were extremely light, without essential change from Saturday's figures. Government loans were steady. 114¾ was offered for old 5-20s; 111 for the issues of '64; 112¼ for '65s; 108¾ for policies; 109 for '67's; 109 for the issues of '68; 115¼ for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for 10-40s. State loans were held very firmly. City loans were offered at 103¾ for the new, and 99¾ for the old certificates.

In Railroad shares there was but little movement. Reading Railroad closed at 47⅜ bid and 47½ asked; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53; Lehigh Valley at 55¾; and Camden and Amboy at 126½, the latter an advance of ½. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 55 for Philadelphia and Wilmington; 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 49 for Northern Central.

In Bank shares the trausactions were unimportant.

Canal stocks were mostly nominal. Lehigh was offered at 22, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21.

Coal stocks were held with much firmness, but with very few sales.

Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 23½ for Spruce and Pine; 31 for Green and Coates; and 10¼ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 W Jersey 6s	92	13 sh Penna R	58
32 sh C & Am	126⅛	10 sh Leh V R	55⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 City 6s, New	103¼	$1500 Bel Del 2 m 6s	88
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100½	15 sh Cam & Am	126⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser. s6wn	104	104 sh Penna R	52⅜
$1000 W Jer R 6s	92	17 do	52⅝
$4000 N Pa 6s	90	10 sh Leh V R	55⅜
$1000 C & Am 6s '89	88	18 sh Norris't'n	68¼
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	88¼	200 sh Read	47⅛
$1000 Sch N 6s '82	70	300 sh Leh Nav	21⅞
$4000 Susq bs	89¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	103⅝	100 sh Penna R	53
$5000 Leh 6s, gold	88⅜	25 do	52⅝
$3000 Leh N 6s, '84	82	100 do	52⅜
$1000 Susq Bds	89⅜	20 sh Leh V R, s5wn	55⅜
10 sh Cam & Am	126⅛	6 do	55⅝
59 sh Cata Prf	33⅛		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110¼@111½; do., 1865, 112@112¼; do., July, 1865, 108¼@108⅝; do. July, 1867, 108¼@109; 1868, 108¾@109; 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¾@118⅞; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 145@145¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¼@115⅝; old 5-20s, 114⅝@114⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111⅝; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅝; 5-20s, July, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1867, 108⅝@109; do., 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40s, 108¼@108½. Gold, 145¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅝; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, 112@112¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108¼@109⅛; do., 1868, 108⅛@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅞. Gold, 144¾@145. Silver, 136@138.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	145¼	11·02 A. M.	145
10 "	145¼	11·05 "	145¼
10·21 "	145¼	11 18 "	145¼
10·25 "	145¼	11·26 "	145¾
10·29 "	145¼	12 P. M.	145¼
10·59 "	145¼	12·30 "	145¼

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110¼; 3 days, 110¼@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 11¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 3.—The Flour market is still dull, but there is evidently a firm feeling for good family brands, which are scarce. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, who operate cautiously. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 25@9 25 for extras; $9@11 25 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady, with sales of 200 barrels at $6 50. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The quiet condition of the Wheat market noted on Saturday was the prominent feature to-day, but prices are without quotable change. Sales of red at $2 25@2 40 for fair, good, and prime. Rye is quiet, with sales at $1 60@1 65 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request at fair prices. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1 22. Oats are unchanged. Sales at 86@88c. for Pennsylvania, and 87@90c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is in good demand, with sales at 58@61c. ⅌ gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 3.—Beeves receipts, 2800 head. The business effected this week was considerably larger than that of last, and on all descriptions a fraction of an advance was realized, the market closing firm at 9@10¼c for prime, 7 to 8 for fair to good, and from 5 to 6 for common and inferior lots. The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Head.
51, Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@9¼c. gross.
70, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@10¼c. gross.
60, P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9¼c. gross.
106, P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@9¼c. gross.
50, J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 9¼@9¾c. gross.
32, B. McFillen, Western, 6½@7½c. gross.
85, Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@9c. gross.
60, E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼c. gross.
155, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8½@9¾c. gr.
123, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7½@9¼c. gr.
185, Mooney & Smith, Western, 8½@9¾c. gross.
66, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7½c. gross.
68, H. Chain, Western Penn., 7@8½c. gross.
51, J. & L. Frank, Western, 7@9½c. gross.
97, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7¼@9½c. gr.
89, Hope & Co., Western, 8½@9½c. gross.
33, M. Druffoo & Co., Western, 6¼@7c. gross.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Senator Hendricks' Speech.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, got home to Indianapolis on Tuesday night, and made a speech. He wept piteously over the wrongs and sufferings of the men recently in rebellion. Lee and Beauregard have lost their commissions in the national army; a number of men who were Senators and Representatives before the rebellion cannot get re-elected; the rebel whites who have lost their means in the war cannot re-fill their exhausted pockets by selling a negro or two; and in short, the wrongs and deprivations heaped upon "a brave and chivalrous people" by the Republican party have not been equalled since Grant and Sherman, in 1865, disarmed about 150,000 of them and sent them home on their parole of good behaviour.

Mr. Hendricks denies that there is any peace, or can ever be any peace, at the South, as long as there is a Republican President, and for proof of it refers to Frank Blair's threat to renew the Rebellion, destroy the Southern State Governments, eject the present Representatives in Congress, and compel the admission of new ones elected by the Rebel organizations.

But Mr. Hendricks is most piteous in his lamentations over Southern wrongs when he discusses a bill which was before Congress, providing for a reduction of the army and the withdrawal of the troops from all the States, except the garrisoning of forts, etc., and the distribution among the several States, according to the population, of arms for the State militia. The bill directed that there be distributed to the States, and delivered to the Governor thereof, from the national armory, 292,000 rifles with the accoutrements, to be held by the States for the use of the militia. The distribution proposed would give 1000 for each Senator and Representative. Mr. Hendricks saw nothing in this measure but an attempt to arm the negro and enable him, at the point of the bayonet, to control, subjugate, rule and govern the thirty-three or thirty-four millions of white people in the United States. The whole number of arms falling to the share of the reconstructed State governments was only 48,000, leaving among the people of all the other States, 244,000 muskets with which to defend themselves against the South. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky would get one-fourth more rifles under the bill than all the reconstructed States combined.

The reader will hardly believe that the ex-candidate for President, the present Senator, and the candidate for Governor of Indiana, devoted a large portion of his speech to a statement of the sufferings and oppressions which the South might endure under that bill, when he knew, and the South knew, and his hearers knew, that the bill did not pass, and is not the law. Mr. Hendricks' tears upon this subject are only equalled by those shed by the venerable maiden, who wept because if she should ever get married, and *if* she should have a baby, and *if* the baby should wander off and fall into the river and be drowned, how afflicted she would be! Mr. Hendricks attempted some weak assaults upon taxes and expenditures, but Commissioner Wells' official report on that subject, printed in the *Tribune* this morning, crushes his misrepresentations and those of other Copperhead statisticians in the egg.

Domestic Difficulties of the Democracy.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic party, just now, is not a happy family. It has troubles within and troubles without, and in both cases they promise to be greater. To the difficulties attendant upon a war against Grant are added the difficulties arising out of sectional differences in the ranks of the party itself. Its fight would be an arduous one under the most harmonious circumstances. It is especially difficult now, because East and West are not cordially in unison, and a galling fire is kept up in the rear of both by the dictatorial Southerners.

The financial question is a cause of coolness, if not of contention, between Eastern leaders and Western. Among the main body of the party, in both sections, unanimity undoubtedly exists. They agree in the demand for paying the bonds in greenbacks, and meanwhile for taxing them nationally and locally. The rank and file are hearty Pendletonians, theoretically and practically. But the officers—those who control the supplies, direct the movements, and judge of the tactics that may be advantageously employed—can do no more than agree to differ. The East, they know, must dodge repudiation, while the West will have it, hot and poisonous as cheap whisky. Eastern managers, therefore, exclude Pendleton, while Western Democracy wants him above all other canvassers. Mr. Tilden is valiant after a fashion; he insists that his party shall be aggressive; but he and his associate managers in this State have a horror of Pendleton and his heresies. Whoever else may come to talk in this State or in New England, or in Philadelphia, Pendleton must be excluded. By this course the wise men of the East hope to find pretexts for their hypocrisy touching the currency and the bonds.

The Western Democrats, on the other hand, are more positive. They care nothing for Seymour except as the occupant of Pendleton's platform, and they will tolerate no attempt to evade or explain away its meaning. They are for taxing the bonds almost out of existence, and paying off what may remain of them in greenbacks; and they insist on conducting the campaign on this basis. The pets of the Eastern Committee obtain no favor there. Seymour, who rides awkwardly astride the bond question, is not wanted; and Blair, whose letter treats the financial question as subordinate, everywhere encounter indifference. The West does not want to hear Seymour or Blair or anybody whom Messrs. Belmont and Tilden may select. It wants the outspoken Pendleton and those who are as fearless as he in the cause of repudiation. Here as well as there, the issue really to be settled is one of good faith or repudiation; but only the Western managers fight manfully under the latter flag. The hypocrisy of the Eastern leaders disgusts Western Democrats as much as the platform disgusts the country.

The most formidable of the party's difficulties, however, grow out of the new demands of the Southern Democracy. On the bond question the domestic squabbling is for the most part carried on within doors. There is a row, but the report thereof is muffled. Prudential considerations restrain it somewhat, and suggest the maintenance of decent appearances. But the representative fire-eaters snap their fingers at prudence, and bid the country note their temper. They despise the caution which prompts concealment not less than the duplicity which elicits their remonstrances. They helped to make the platform, and they are resolved that the meaning which they attached to it in the Convention shall be adhered to by the party.

The Northern Democrats, then, who were solicitors for Southern co-operation, find too late that they have caught a Tartar. They desired for appearance sake to get up a reunited and national party, and the South, which they took in by way of helpmate, plays virago, and assumes the airs of master. They are consequently in a mortifying dilemma. They must tone down the Blair letter, or the North will not allow Seymour to quit his Utica farm. They must interpret the anti-reconstruction features of the platform pacifically, or the loyalty of the land will squelch them as copperheads. The South, meanwhile, cries out that the party is a copperhead party; that the Convention was Copperhead; that platform and candidates are copperhead; and that under no other character can the party have the favor of unrepentant Rebels.

It availeth the party nothing to plead that the Southern Democracy ought not to be judged by the indiscreet utterances of a few leaders. The plea would be plausible if the displays which have attracted attention were exceptional. But they are not. Wade Hampton, Toombs, Ben. Hill, Cobb, Semmes, in their denunciation of law, and their invocation of violence as a means of overthrowing the new Governments, do but reflect the spirit and purpose which rule among the Southern opponents of reconstruction. We have reached this conclusion reluctantly. Up to a comparatively recent period there seemed a desire to confine opposition within lawful, peaceful, practical limits. With the holding of the New York Convention, this disposition vanished, and it is now impossible to observe the course of the Southern press, or the proceedings of ratification meetings, without recognizing evidence of the change. Acquiescence is no longer hinted at; nothing but resistance is counseled. And the virtue of resistance is invariably predicated on the position of the Democratic party in the canvass.

Hence springs the feeling, that the party must be kept up to the mark by its Southern members. They scent bad faith in the distance, and mean to prevent it if possible. With this view they maintain a running fire upon those of the Northern leaders and journalists who handle tenderly the contingency to which Blair has distinctly pointed. The Charleston *Mercury* has nothing but contempt for its "weak-kneed" friends at the North. It refers to the recent strictures of the *Times* on the equivocation of the *World* and its friends—or, as the *Mercury* puts it, "on certain individuals and presses that call themselves Democratic," and declares those strictures "perfectly true." Our Charleston contemporary proceeds:—

"The platform of the Democratic party is square upon the letter of General Blair, and General Blair's letter is the legitimate and actual expounding of the platform. It will avail little to deny it, North, South, East, or West. Any palliation of the fact is a perversion of the fact. It is more—it is bi-faith to the body of the Convention—and it is an attempted deception of the voters at the polls. The Richmond *Examiner* is correct when it says that those who attempt to lead the Democratic party, if they intend to abandon its platform 'might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already.'

"The *Times* is right when it says 'the platform assails the (so-called) Reconstruction acts as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void,' and General Blair does no more. And we go further with the *Times*. If there is 'odium which is heaped upon General Blair,' it does 'attach to the Convention.'

"We go further with the *Times*: 'The Southern wing of the party is in earnest,' and we are so much in earnest that we intend to carry most of the Southern States for the Democratic party."

That there may be no mistake as to whither the earnestness of the Southern wing tends, or the import attached to the proposition of the platform regarding reconstruction, the same journal resumes its exposition of Democratic doctrine and duty in this strain:—

"The mongrel meeting in Columbia, called a Legislature, had better adjourn and adjourn speedily. They need not trouble themselves to make laws, for they will not be enforced. They need not elect officers to rule the State, for they will perform no duties. They are, as Mr. Butler says of Congress, simply 'losing time' in the consideration of legislative measures. Therefore, like Congress, they had better disperse. Their room is sealed. Their power (with the United States army) is gone. Congressional reconstruction, as we anticipated from the first that it would be, is a failure. To go on further with it will only involve danger and increase exacerbation. Being unconstitutional, all who attempt to enforce it, or to exercise power by its authority, are simply trespassers. A trespasser can be sued in an action for damages. *A trespasser may be justifiably killed.* With the President of the United States, with the army of the United States, supporting the white population in treating the Reconstruction laws as unconstitutional and void, what can their agents or instruments be practically but trespassers? If they use violence, what are they but traitors?"

We might fill columns daily with extracts from the journalism and oratory of the South, as significant in their menaces as these passages from the *Mercury*. The whole Democratic party in the South is, in fact, so impregnated with disloyalty, so implacable in its hostility to reconstruction, and so resolved to rule or ruin the Northern managers in the campaign, that it cannot fail to produce embarrassment, and ultimately dissension, among the supporters of Seymour.

How long the Northern Democracy will submit to be dragooned by its friends in the South, is a problem yet to be solved. We know, however, that "dough faces" guided it before the war, and according to present indications they are still in the ascendant. Their efforts at pacification only make matters worse. The Richmond *Whig* returns to the war talk of the *World* with the remark that "we have been cheated so often that we become accustomed to it," and sneers of this sort are common. Being in earnest, Southern Rebeldom does not intend to be fooled. It requires Northern Copperheadism to shoulder its rifle or to come down from the platform; and whether the one thing or the other be decided on, the trouble in the family is not near the end.

The Revolutionary Stage—The Factions and the People.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Hard as it is to make war, it is harder to make peace; and the difficulties that confront a nation when it is called upon to assert its honor or defend its life, to raise money, organize armies and find generals, are insignificant by comparison with those it finds in its way when it tries to settle conditions for restoring the proper balance of society. This is the experience of all ages. See how grandly Greece made war and pushed her successes in it till the most gigantic contemporary realm was beneath her feet; and before she could make peace she was beneath the feet of others. Rome had the same history, for the leaders of faction always endeavored to make peace in accordance with their own extreme views, and this made every peace the cause of a new war, till Rome fell exhausted. But little of the honor that is in every chapter of the French revolution is due to the accomplishment of the legitimate objects of that great struggle; for the monarchy was cast down, the foundation of the republic laid, and its united enemies beaten without appalling excesses; but these resulted from the effort to make peace, the attempt to reorganize society—always in accordance with the political views of this or that faction. In the history of the great rebellion in England we see the same fact. The nation put down a tyrant with comparative ease; but the trouble came when the question arose which of the factions should control in the new system. In all these revolutionary crises the real danger to a people and a government begins after the people and the government have secured their real triumph; for then comes the hour of faction and the struggle in which the popular perception of right and wrong is confused and lost in a vile scramble for power and office between selfish pretenders.

And this is our danger now. We stand between the factions. On one hand we have the radicals, guilty of every crime that can stain the history of a party; guilty of the meanest chicanery in calling the national victory theirs, and perverting it to their party purposes; guilty of outraging humanity itself in the disorganization of Southern society, and of the most diabolical hypocrisy in pretending that their use of the negro is for the sake of equal rights; guilty of indescribable dishonesty in violating that great pledge of the nation that the war was not waged against the integrity of the States, and was only to secure the Union. Such is one faction—a party whose morality, moderation and purpose are fitly typified by such exemplars as Butler, Stevens, and Sumner. It would be a stolid, servile and broken down people among whom a party in such hands would not awaken reaction. Reaction, therefore, is earnest, and the people repudiate the pretense of these leaders to settle the future peace of the nation in accordance with the extreme views their diseased intellects take of our position. But whither will the reaction carry us? Into the hands of a faction equally to be feared; into the hands of the Democrats, who promise by authority to reopen the questions that began the war—to unsettle what was settled by the carnage of four years—to revive the spirit that put the sections of the country face to face in battle. If the Democrats come into power animated by such a purpose, we have nothing before us but a perspective of destructive contests, in which one or the other political party, as it succeeds to power, will only use the name of the Government to gloss a reorganization whose real object will be political revenge.

In view of this attitude and character of the respective factions, what can the people do? They must look personally at the candidates presented for their suffrages; and here the case has more promise. Seymour is nothing except as he stands by his party. Grant is a great figure only as he stands alone. With Seymour in the Presidential chair, we must expect to see the country governed simply on such bogus Democratic principles as prevailed before the war, when Democracy merely meant servility to the Southern element. And if Seymour were pushed aside to make room for the more aggressive Blair, we should see the Government taken to pieces and put together again in a sense favorable to the men who led Southern armies against it for four successive years. On that hand, therefore, we can hope for nothing from the candidates but what we fear from their party. On the other hand, Grant and the party that was compelled to nominate him stand wide apart. Grant is unmistakably committed by his acts and his words against every distinguishing principle of that party. His first instinct was to treat the conquered so generously, and the whole history of the radicals is a revolt against that manly impulse. In this one fact we see the intellectual difference between the man and his party, and they are equally different in all other ways. Under Grant we may hope to see the country governed uprightly and vigorously, and the factions crushed out; and we believe it is, therefore, for the people to sustain Grant, trusting that the faction that uses his name may not be able to cripple his administration.

Mr. Stevens' Last Card.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If we could feel sure that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' last letter on the bond-paying question was merely intended to cover his retreat from an untenable position, as Lee assaulted Grant's lines before Petersburg preparatory to evacuating that city, we should let it pass without comment. But Mr. Stevens has done his country great harm by undermining her credit for integrity and fair dealing at a moment when it was of the highest consequence that these should be undoubted; and his new manifesto evinces a resolve to maintain a show of consistency at whatever cost to the public; so we are constrained to scrutinize its positions.

I. Mr. Stevens asserts that "the gold question is settled." How settled? Pendleton and the Copperheads, backed by the Rebels, declare the Five-twenty bonds payable in greenbacks; whereupon they propose to print off greenbacks enough to pay them off forthwith, and stop the interest on the debt. As we understand Pendleton's Grafton speech, he is no more willing to pay four than six per cent. interest. Four per cent. on the debt, he argues, will call for $100,000,000 a year—$4,000,000,000 in forty years. Why not rather print off the greenbacks, cancel the bonds at once, and have no interest to pay? Mr. Stevens does not take this position; but he maintains premises that justify those who do hold it. He thus makes himself an ally—an important and most useful ally—of the repudiators, without having the excuse of hating the debt because it represents indispensable assistance rendered to the Union in putting down the Rebellion. He is triumphantly and effectively quoted by those who would much rather hang the bondholders than pay them, and is to-day of signal use to them in persuading Democrats who are not conscious, unblushing villains to vote for Seymour and Blair.

II. Mr. Stevens pronounces the style of discussion used by some of us "unbecoming" and "vulgar." So the culprit at the bar, listening to the hot and heavy denunciation of his crimes in passing sentence, felt constrained to interrupt him with—"Sir, I beg leave to remind you that your remarks are personal, ungentlemanly and offensive. I do not choose to listen to such language, and will thank you to change the subject." Mr. Stevens, the question at issue is one of honesty against rascality. For months and years, we exhausted argument and entreaty in persuading all who could to take those bonds, knowing well that the war must break down and the Rebellion triumph whenever people stopped taking them at the rate of millions per day. We assured them that they would all be paid in gold or its equivalent at maturity. You authorized us to do so, as well as your colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee, and three successive Secretaries of the Treasury. Here are the words used by you in urging the passage of the Legal-tender act, when the bill made each greenback fundable in the Five-twenty loan:—

"A dollar in a miser's safe, unproductive, is a sore disturbance. Where could he invest it? In United States loans at six per cent., redeemable in gold at twenty years—the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired."

Again:—

"But widows and orphans are interested, and in tears lest their estates should be badly invested. I pity no one who has his money invested in United States bonds, payable in gold in twenty years, with interest semi-annually."

Again:—

"Let me restate the various projects. Ours proposes United States notes secured, at the end of twenty years, to be paid in coin, and the interest raised by taxation semi-annually—such notes to be money, and of uniform value throughout the Union."

Again:—

"Here, then, lies your choice. Throw bonds at six or seven per cent. on the market between this and December, enough to raise at least $6 0,000,000 * * * * * or issue United States notes, not redeemable in coin, but fundable in specie-paying bonds at twenty years."

—These, Mr. Stevens, are *your* words. You cannot deny them. They prove beyond cavil that you understood the matter as Secretary Chase did, and as every one else did. We believed you and followed your lead. "Legal-tender" paper was a hard dose to swallow—very hard—but our soldiers must be fed and paid, arms and munitions must be bought or made, and the Rebellion at any sacrifice put down. You devised and enacted the financial measures; we begged every patriot to sell whatever he could spare and invest the proceeds in Government bonds. We assured every one that these bonds were payable and would be paid at maturity in coin. *You* authorized us to do so. *We* did not mean to swindle them; did *you*?

Mr. Stevens, this is a very grave matter. The bread of widows and orphans is at stake. We wish there were polite phrases that would suffice for its thorough discussion, but there are not. Nor can we pass it in silence. Those who at our solicitation lent their fortunes to sustain our Government in its dire extremity have a right to our best efforts to save them from spoliation, and shall have them.

III. You state that the new funding bill provides for redeeming the Five-twenties by an issue of bonds at lower rates of interest. Certainly; did we not all expect to do precisely this? Were not the six per cent. bonds made payable at the pleasure of the Government after five and within twenty years expressly that this might be done? Our Government borrowed in 1814 at twelve per cent.—getting ninety to ninety-five dollars in depreciated paper for every $100 of its bonds, which it nevertheless redeemed at par in coin. Did it go on borrowing at such rates after the war with Great Britain was ended? Of course not. Great Britain has for fifty years been steadily paying off loans at higher rates with the proceeds of new loans at lower, until her entire debt is now consolidated, and her "Consols" draw but three per cent. interest. There is no difficulty and no hardship in this. All we need is such a credit with moneyed men that they will be glad to loan us money at four per cent.: then we say to holders of "Five-twenties" over five years old, "Take the new bonds at four per cent., or we will pay you off." Of course, if our four per cents. are the least fraction above par, they will all take these rather than the money, and the conversion is effected. No one can complain, for no one has been wronged. It was part of the bargain that we might pay off these Five-twenties after they had run five years; and we ought ere this to have converted many millions of them, reducing the interest one-third. It is the threat of repudiation that now renders this process impracticable. *We* could borrow at four per cent. as well as Great Britain, if there were no fear that we would cheat the lenders. We are paying the penalty of a bad reputation, which *you*, Mr. Stevens, have aided to give us.

IV. You say, If the Five-twenties had been payable in gold, there would have been no reason for specifying that our new consols are thus payable. But you, Mr. Stevens, are a lawyer and legislator, and ought to know that laws are being altered and amended every day to meet and baffle the ingenuity of rascals, who are perpetually scheming to evade, to circumvent, to nullify them. When they have picked a flaw in one, whereby they are enabled to cheat with impunity, we pass "an act to amend an act entitled an act," so as to head them off on that tack and compel them to try another. That is what we shall do in authorizing the new consols.

V. The bondholder may or may not choose to take one of our new Consols when we get ready to offer it. If he does not, some one else will, provided those Consols are above par; and we will use the proceeds to redeem and cancel the Five-twenties whose owners will not take the new bonds. Thus giving every one his righteous due, who will have the right to complain?

VI. Finally, Mr. Stevens, be entreated to ponder well this noble plank in the Chicago platform, whereon Grant and Colfax are about to be elected:—

"That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected."

The North German Navy.

From the N. Y. World.

The North German Parliament, at the close of its recent session, gave to the King of Prussia a nice little *douceur* of $25,000,000 for "military purposes," with the understanding, however, that it was to be used in the creation of an increase to the naval force of the North German Confederation. Germany fears no foes that may assail her on land, but her extensive mercantile marine, in the event of a war, would be almost wholly without protection. Before the money was voted, General Moltke, with that commendable frankness which has of late characterized the actions of the German Cabinet, and which is in such striking contrast with the elaborate reticence and mystery preserved by the Emperor of the French and his ministers in regard to all of their purposes, explained that the Parliament must not expect to receive any immediate or substantial return for this investment. The greater part of the money, he said, would be spent in necessary but very costly experiments. The Government was determined not to "go it blind," after the fashion of England, and spend millions of dollars in building a navy which, when completed, might be found so far behind that of other nations as to be practically useless, with ships that could not open their ports in a sea way, and that could neither be sailed under canvass nor carry coal enough to make a six days' voyage. The German Government would avoid committing any such blunders as these, and would experiment until it decided what sort of ships it could build that would fulfill the purpose of a navy, and then, if more money was forthcoming, the navy would be formed. General Moltke did not attempt to disguise the fact that this way of doing business was a costly one, and that it was not a pleasant outlook for tax-payers. But if North Germany wished to have an effective navy, this was the way to secure it. He had no faith in the idea that the balance of power could ever be adjusted in Europe without at least one more war, and as Providence had laid upon Germany the duty of becoming the peace-maker of Europe, she must prepare herself for the task before her. One of two things must occur—the ascendency of Germany in Europe must be secured and sealed by her victory in a great war, or she must make herself so strong that no other power will dare to question her decisions as arbiter of European affairs, so that, whether peace is to be attained through war or maintained by the fear of war, Germany is called upon to build herself up into a military power of overshadowing greatness. Nothing could be more charming than the *naïveté* with which General Moltke avowed these purposes of the Government. Nothing is done in North Germany at present without speculation as to the effect which it will have upon South Germany, and the unification of the entire German nation. When this union occurs, Germany will at once assume her destined position as the guardian of Europe. But, while every day brings indications of the fact that Southern Germany is more and more attracted towards the union, it would be the worst of errors to coerce her in any manner. The wedding, to be a happy one, must be a wholly voluntary engagement, with love, and not fear, as its controlling motive. Therefore, in this little matter of the navy, General Moltke repeated what King William and Count Bismark have so often before said, that they do not desire the union in order that they may have a great army and navy, but they want a great army and navy in order that they may have the union. When the North becomes so strong that the South sees that her safety can best be secured by becoming a portion of the strongest power on the continent, she will no longer hesitate as to what she ought to do. At present the Southern States are wooed alike by Prussia and France; or, more correctly, they are in the position of an heiress who is sought in marriage by a gallant young knight, but who is warned by a powerful and surly neighbor that if she marries he will thrash her husband and carry her to his own harem. The young lady's inclinations lead her towards matrimony, her fears prompt her to refrain from pronouncing the possibly fatal vows. Meanwhile the lover grows in strength and arms himself. When the maiden is convinced that he is able to protect her, she will say "yes;" but meanwhile she is not to be hurried, but continues to amuse herself by coquetting with her suitor, and saying pleasant things to her dangerous neighbor.

While this game lasts, it is idle to expect that either France or Prussia will even contemplate anything like a disarmament, or will cease to spend all the money they can raise in adding to their military and naval strength. There must come a time when the limit to which this sort of thing can be carried will be reached. One would imagine that it had already been reached in France. The odds in the game are in favor of Prussia—and it is to be hoped that should the decision finally be on her side, she will be as pacific in practice as she now is in profession. It is very desirable that Germany should be united—but it will not be well should she, when united, aspire to dictate to all the rest of Europe. Her present ambition, she declares, is simply to be so strong that she may prevent all the other European nations from quarrelling with each other. That is very laudable, but in exercising this authority over her neighbors, she might be so dictatorial as to meddle with affairs that do not belong to her, in which event there would be sure to be trouble.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MERRICK & SONS,

(ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6s ?

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING,

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 2

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 6 11] 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 8 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 ,4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,

11 1lamth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 20] PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

16 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27]rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE DRIVERS' AND CONDUCTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—This body held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of receiving a repoet from the committee appointed to memorialize the Board of Presidents upon the subject of an increase of wages and making twelve hours a day's work. The chairman of the committee stated that they had seen the President of the Market street road, who kindly received them, and expressed himself heartily in favor of the movement, and had been for some time endeavoring to adopt some plan by which it could be carried out. The great difficulty was how the desired change could be accomplished. He had, he said, determined to introduce a reform on his road, whether the other companies joined or not. He recommended interviews with the other Presidents, and thus ascertain their purpose.

As the Board of Presidents does not meet again until September, the meeting determined to continue the committee, and instruct the members to furnish to each President a copy of the memorial, which was published last week.

The Chair stated that he thought that, whatever action the meeting should take, should be with discretion, as they were in the hands of these men, who could do as they pleased in the matter. He said that every man who was employed upon a railroad held the position not by choice, but by necessity; and that, if any of them were to lose their positions there would be no other employment left them.

The meeting then adjourned to meet Sunday, August 16, when the public are invited to attend.

THE FEAST OF ST. IGNATIUS.—The Feast of St. Ignatius, the founder of the Order of Jesuits, was celebrated with great impressiveness yesterday morning, at St. Joseph's Church. Grand Pontifical High Mass was celebrated on the occasion by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, the newly appointed Bishop of Scranton, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Walsh, Burchard, Villager, Thomas F. Hopkins, Thomas Power, and James E. Mulholland. At the Offertory of the Mass an *Ave Maria* of Rossini was splendidly rendered by the Misses Donnelly, and at the end of the mass the choir sang Carr's *Te Deum*.

Bishop O'Hara delivered an eloquent and able panegyric of St. Ignatius, recounting his labors in the Church and the success that attended them, and exhorting his hearers to follow his example in the way of sanctity and the performance of good works. The main altar of the church was profusely decorated with natural flowers, candelabras, etc., and was lighted up with innumerable wax tapers, gas jets, etc., forming altogether a *coup d'œil* of the most striking and imposing character. The celebration was highly impressive throughout, and the church, notwithstanding the heat of the day, was densely packed with worshippers.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—In a letter to Assessor John W. Frazier, Commissioner Rollins renders the following important decison:—

"SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 13th ult., that a person may sell liquors rectified by him at the place of rectification, without thereby incurring liability to special tax besides that of a rectifier; if he sells at his rectifying establishment liquors not rectified by him there, he becomes liable to special tax as a liquor dealer; but his sales of liquors rectified by himself at that place are not to be included in determining the extent of his liability as liquor dealer. He should pay a tax of $2 per thousand upon sales of his own products (*i. e.*, upon liquors of his own rectification) in excess of $5000.

"If you have been imoroperly assessed, the Assessor will assist you in preparing your claim for abatement or refunding, as the case may require."

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.—About half-past ten o'clock last night, three or four men attempted to effect an entrance into the house No. 731 Sansom street. The cry of murder was raised, and Reserve Policeman Jones proceeded to the spot. He caught hold of one of them, named Morris, but he broke away and ran into Eighth street. Mr. Jones again captured him. Morris showed fight, and Jones drew his billy and was about to apply it to the fugitive's head. The latter managed to get hold of the weapon and struck the policeman a stunning blow behind the left ear, causing a severe wound. Morris then jumped away. Mr. Jones fired at him with a revolver. Morris then surrendered and was taken to the Central Station. The ball did not strike him, but in running he fell and damaged his head.

PETROLEUM. — The vessels named below cleared from this port during the past week, with petroleum:—Ship Sausparlel, for Antwerp, with 346,148 gallons; brig T. Reimers, for Leghorn, with 72,625 do.; brig Spencer, for Stettin, with 92,183 do.; steamer Juniata, for Havana, with 1725 do.; barque Stella, for Rotterdam, with 122,827 do.; making a total of 748,617 gallons for the week, and 20,200,717 since January 1, 1868. The following vessels are chartered and loading:—Ships, 3; barques, 14; brigs, 19; and schooners, 2.

BROKE AWAY.—About 7 o'clock last evening, a pair of horses ran away with a carriage, near Fairmount Park. In a short time they became detached from the vehicle, and continued their course at a furious pace along Green street to Broad, up Broad to Ridge avenue, and were finally stopped at Sixteenth and the latter street. They created a decided sensation on Broad street, filled as it was with carriages and people on foot. We could not learn that any person was injured in their course.

ACCIDENTS.—Charles Miller was run over by one of the Race and Vine street cars, on Saturday, and had one of his legs badly injured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Thomas Riddle, living at No. 1607 South street, had a leg badly fractured on Saturday by the kick of a horse which he was driving.

A colored man, named Taylor Brown, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday with severe injuries to one of his shoulders, caused by a box falling on him while walking in Water street.

EXPORTS.—The following is a list of some of the principal articles exported from Philadelphia during the month of July:—103,480 pounds of bread; 4462 barrels of flour; 121,461 pounds of oil cake; 54,567 do. of lard; 118,665 do. of tallow; 2699 do. of butter; 42,454 do. of pork; 11,500 do. of bacon; 56,939 do. of manufactured tobacco; 1798 barrels of corn meal; and 8500 pounds of candles.

FIRES.—About a quarter before five o'clock yesterday morning an unoccupied building on Reed street, above Sixth, formerly occupied as a distillery, was partly destroyed by fire. The structure belonged to Thomas Martin. Loss not very heavy.

A fifty-dollar fire occurred on Hope street, above Thompson, yesterday afternoon.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—During the past week 326 loads of hay and 39 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices: Prime timothy, per 100 pounds, old, $1.40@1.50; new, $1.15@1.20; mixed, $1.05@1.10; straw, $1.25@1.50.

SHIPPING.—The following sea and coastwise vessels were in port at the close of last week:—10 steamships, 8 ships, 29 barques, 18 brigs, and 20 schooners, making a total of 94.

DROWNED.—Jacob Fiss was drowned in the Schuylkill at the Falls on Saturday. He was 20 years old. Body recovered. He lived at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The new carriage built in this city for the Trenton Hose Company, of Trenton, N. J., will be shipped for home on Thursday next. The carriage is painted white, picked with carmine, blue, and red, set off with gold stripping. The cylinder is of glass. The members of the America Hose Company, of this city, have superintended the construction of this handsome carriage.

—The Fairmount Engine Company have elected the following officers:—President, William Feaster; Vice-President, Albert Brothers; Secretary, Henry F. Sibbs; Assistant Secretary, Samuel Caldwell; Treasurer, William S. Mann; Delegates to the Fire Association, William S. Mann and Edmund Burk.

—The Reliance Fire Company, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, have ordered a new carriage from a builder in this city. It is to be of the same pattern as the Philadelphia Hose carriage.

—The Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company have elected Anthony Moran and Hugh McCaffrey delegates to the Fire Association.

—The Good Will and Marion Hose Companies have their carriages at the shop for general repairs.

—The Hibernia Engine Company have sold their old green carriage.

—The Resolution Hose Company intend visiting Boston and other eastern cities.

—Captain Cooksey, of the steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans via Havana, has made the quickest trip on record, having accomplished it in three days and twenty hours.

—The alterations at Fairmount will be completed in a short time.

—The Athletic, and Union, of Camden, on the grounds of the latter, this afternoon.

THE TROOPS ON THE PLAINS.—The following particulars of the disposition and expense of our military establishments on the plains of New Mexico, Montana, Dakota, Arizona, and along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, are derived from the recent report of the Quartermaster General, submitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate. By this report it appears that there are 5138 enlisted men, commanded by 194 commissioned and 60 non-commissioned officers, serving along the line of the Union Pacific Railway between Omaha, Nebraska and Salt Lake City. Along the Eastern division of the same railway there are 2106 privates, under 85 commissioned and 26 non-commissioned officers. In Montana, on the Missouri river, at and below Fort Benton, there are 1903 privates, under 115 officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. In Dakota territory there are 5923 privates, under the command of 236 commissioned and 72 non-commissioned officers. The total expenses of maintaining the troops in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona during the years 1865, '66 and '67, were as follows:—

	New Mexico.	Arizona.
1865	$3,310,265.28	$731,918.42
1866	3,056,882 75	1,311,713.96
1867	1,755 460.20	872,888.09
Total	$8,122,610.03	$2,916,520.47

—The London jewellers find the advent of Schneider a great source of profit.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 58 MOON RISES....7 17
SUN SETS....7 18 HIGH WATER....2 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hecla....Liverpool...New York....July 14
C of Washington..Liverpool...New York....July 18
Palmyra....Liverpool...New York....July 21
Nebraska....Liverpool...New York....July 21
Erin....Liverpool...New York....July 22
Adriatic....Southampton...New York....July 24
Britannia....Glasgow....New York....July 24
Scotia....Liverpool...New York....July 25
Atalanta....London....New York....July 26

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia....New York...Hamburg....Aug. 4
Colorado....New York...Liverpool....Aug. 5
Australasian....New York...Liverpool....Aug. 5
St. Laurent....New York...Havre....Aug. 8
Wm. Penn....New York...London....Aug. 8
C. of London....New York...Liverpool....Aug. 8
C of Washington New York...Liverpool....Aug. 11
C. of Baltimore..New York..Liverpool....Aug. 15
City of Boston...New York...Liverpool....Aug. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Dakota....New York...Aspinwall....Aug. 5
Pioneer....Philada....Wilmington....Aug. 6
Wyoming....Philada....Savannah....Aug. 8

Mailed by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship John Clark, Ross, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Boston via Provincetown, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Pecora, Case, Bridgeton, Captain.
Schr A. Richards, Avery, Gardiner, Captain.
Schr Flight Crowell, Bangor, Captain.
Str Hay Flower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Anthracite, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New Orleans, via Havana (3 days and 20 hours from the latter port), with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—Mr. R. Ferguson, Miss Brolo, Miss Tiredo, Mrs. Haines, Master Caldwell, and others. From Havana—Mr. W. Ekard, J. Stoybandt, Mrs. O'Brien and child, Henry O'Brien, Miss Catharine Maisly, Mr. M. Garro, Mr. Rubeira, Mrs. Emmerson and two children, Mr. M. Hudson, Mrs. Urbach and family, Mr. F. Urbach, Mr. W. Hoffman, Mr. G. W. Michaelson, Mr. Thomas Aleiaqui, Mr. A. Gallado, A. F. Delra, Mrs. McDowell, Mr. A. D. Straus. 30th inst. lat. 31 28, long. 79 02, spoke schr J. Ricardo Jova, 13 days from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia.

Schr Sidney C. Tyler, Weeks, 15 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Emma G. Webber, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 19 days from Bangor, with lumber to Warren & Gregg.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Wm. Buzby.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, 24 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Margie, McFadden, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Daniel Frell, Maxwell, 3 days from Choptank River, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr A. Richards, Avery, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.

Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, from Boston.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Mary Bentley, from Zaza, at Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 31—9 P. M.—The U. S. oil supply schr Mary Wiley left the harbor this morning and proceeded up the bay. The steamer J. M. Lewis is also at the harbor. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 1st inst.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 31st ultimo.

Barque Reunion, Collins, hence, remained at Aspinwall 20th ult., for Cuba in 7 days.

Barque Cardenas, Palme, for Delaware Breakwater, at Havana 25th ult., loading.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Open Sea, Coombs, hence, at Portsmouth 29th ultimo.

Brig Martha, Hatfield, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 30th ult.

Schr Edna Harwood, Harwood, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Matanzas 20th ult.

Schrs Sinaloa, Steele, and Toronto, Smith, hence, at Portland 30th ult.

Schr Paragon, Shute, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 1st inst.

Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 29th ult.

Schr Rockingham, Wyman, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 30th ult.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.

Schrs William Canes, Baker; Bonny Boat, Kelley; Revenue Gandy; Ella Matthews, McElwee; S. J. Godfrey, Godfrey; S. T. Wines, Hulse; Decora, Clark; Eri, Sprague; Isaac Rich, Crowell; H. W. Godfrey, Sears; A. Field, Petty; D. Wasson, Jones; E. Sinnickson, Winsmore; A. Hacey, Haley; F. St. Clair Edwards; and J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence at Boston 31st ult.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.

Schr N. H. Skinner, sailed from Providence 31st ult., for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New York 31st ult.

MISCELLANY.

QUICK TRIP.—Captain Cooksey, of the steamship Star of the Union, at this port yesterday morning, from New Orleans via Havana, reports a passage of 3 days and 20 hours from the latter port, which is said to be the shortest trip on record.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 1j

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth1

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street,
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Coatings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of JOSEPH BARRETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims will present them to
HANNAH BARRETT,
Administratrix,
8 3 m6t No 219 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 1

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfsm
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Fanning Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 19 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
926 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LIN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer.
9 18 smw NO. 926 ARCH STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET, 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS
OFFER
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS
Of Our Late Importations
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 16j

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stove hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
125,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	28,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loans	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,450 ar. Market value. Cost, $1039,679 20.	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	86,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,324 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076 00; estimated value	3,017 60
Cash in Bank $103 017 10	
Cash in Drawer 298 52	103,315 62
	$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12j

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18j

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or On 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. B. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 2j

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPAN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868.

The Indian Question.

THE Senate ratified, a short time before its adjournment, a number of new treaties with the Indians of the Far West, and there is at present comparatively little danger of a general outbreak of any of the dangerous tribes. There are, however, occasional reports of massacres of white men who expose themselves too freely to the tender mercies of "the gentle savages" on the one hand, and of the merciless slaughter of roving bands of Indians who happen to be in the vicinity of American camps or settlements when white men are seeking revenge for a recent Indian outrage. There is as irrepressible a conflict between civilization and barbarism as between freedom and slavery, and in spite of all the treaties that are framed, this hostile feeling is constantly displayed in forms more or less dangerous and destructive. With all the corruption and faithlessness which characterize many of the treaties with the Indians, they frequently serve at least one useful purpose—they pacify a portion of the tribes with whom they are formed, and holding in check the main body of their warriors, prevent the wholesale destruction of the lives and property of white settlers, which result from the fixed determination of a tribe of any considerable importance to make war after the most approved and merciless Indian fashion. Terrible illustrations of the extent of such depredations are given in the Minnesota massacre of 1863, by the Sioux, and in the slaughter of the settlers along the Platte route in 1864, by the confederated Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. The best, and, perhaps, the only defense of the existing temporizing Indian policy is, when proper efforts are made to enforce it, it generally affords a sufficient degree of protection against such unrelenting raids as we have referred to, to stimulate and strengthen settlements, and thus to gain time, which proves more fatal to the aborigines after they are brought into contact with the vices of civilization than the most formidable military expeditions organized to attack them. Meanwhile, however, no treaty can change the natural instincts of the Indian nor prevent the murders which are constantly reported. The young warrior is trained from his infancy to regard scalps as the most valuable of earthly possessions, and the ability to slay any member of the human family who does not enjoy the high honor of belonging to his particular tribe, as the greatest of earthly accomplishments. The Thugs of India do not strive more earnestly to elevate murder to the dignity of one of the fine arts than many of the American aborigines. When they go forth upon the war-path in their unceasing conflicts with each other, a failure to accomplish the particular object of their expedition is an amply sufficient reason, in their judgment, for killing any straggling white man whom they may happen to encounter. Scalps being the objects aimed at, it matters comparatively little, according to Indian logic, from whose heads these desirable trophies are obtained. Adventurous pioneers having often suffered the loss of friends or companions by Indian barbarity, become in turn scarcely less scrupulous than the red men, and when opportunity offers they do not hesitate to wreak terrible revenge upon a hated race; sometimes committing outrages as merciless and unjustifiable as those which disgrace the annals of the aborigines. These outrages provoke in turn retaliation, and there can be, at best, under the present system, only a series of temporary truces while Indians, who live near white settlements or lines of travel, are numerous and vigorous enough to become formidable enemies. As it is utterly impossible that civilization shall succumb to barbarism, the conflict, which, in some form, is constantly continued, inevitably results in the rapid destruction of the Indians. They gain a temporary respite, occasionally, by being removed to a distant reservation, but as it, in turn, is speedily approached by the advancing tide of civilization, old difficulties are renewed, and it becomes more and more apparent that the Indian must either adopt the habits of the white race and gain increased power to resist the blandishments of vice, or speedily become extinct. Efforts to elevate and enlighten them have not been wanting, nor have they been entirely fruitless; but one of the greatest obstacles which zealous missionaries have had to encounter is their fatal fondness for ardent spirits, and their innate proclivity to imitate the vices of the worst white men with whom they are brought into contact.

CONSERVATIVE men of all parties will remember that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Horatio Seymour, is a partisan in the strictest sense of the word, and of the most ultra type. He is not only a favorite Democratic campaign orator, but he was the President of their last two National Conventions, and chosen to act as such on account of his thorough knowledge of, and complete identification with, the men who composed these partisan assemblages. If by any possibility he should be elected President, he would naturally administer the highest office in the world in the immediate interest of the organization to which he is devotedly attached, for he is one of the last men in the United States who would falter in his partisan fidelity. He would infinitely prefer surrendering "to party what was meant for mankind," to advancing the interests of the nation by supporting a measure that was not approved by the Democratic politicians.

The True Motives of the Democracy.

MANY people, and among them must be reckoned the members of the New York Convention, have been agitating a question which all thinking men must deem to be prejudicial to the public credit. We refer to the ultimate payment of the public debt. This discussion might have been tolerated on the grounds of necessity if any such necessity existed which would call for its settlement at the present time. But when it is seen that as well as being injurious, it is also perfectly unnecessary to have a word said on it, the unpatriotic conduct of the Democracy appears in full colors. It required not only a heedless but also a vicious man to provoke any such agitation as that which now depresses our country. The issue which has been forced on the nation by the semi-Rebel and wholly repudiating Democracy is whether or not the Five-twenty bonds issued by the United States shall be paid in greenbacks or in gold? We have said that the discussion is unnecessary. These bonds do not fall due for twenty years if the Government sees fit to let them stand. In all human probability such will be its course. There is reason, and good reason to believe that not only will the debt be not paid off before maturity, but that at the time when it is due it will be taken up by a new loan. There is no need for its payment until an indefinite time has elapsed, and then only to have it satisfied by such gradual installments as will not cripple or in fact injure the national resources. It being, then, probable that 1888 will be here before the practical settlement of the gold or greenback issue is to be expected, why then agitate it now? We cannot tell what a day will bring forth, much less what a quarter of a century. But it requires no prophetic vision to foresee that before that day comes a return to specie payment will have been secured. The natural tendency of trade is towards a gold basis. Before that time the equilibrium will have been restored; the balance will have adjusted itself. What, then, does it matter whether the debt be paid in gold or greenbacks? They will be one and the same thing. They will be equal in every particular—the one interchangeable into the other and receivable at par. Why then injure the national credit by any such discussion as that which is now being forced on the nation by the Democracy? The answer is, we regret to say, too plain. The leaders of the Democratic party are demogogues of the worst order. They care nothing for the national good. They seek but for place and power. They find a faction of the government of the land grumbling over the possession of wealth by others more fortunate than themselves. They concur in sentiment in favor of semi-repudiation solely to catch the popular tide of discontent. They sacrifice the nation without a moment's hesitation, to gain a few votes. In this they are at least consistent. Throughout the whole war such has been their course. They have been ever willing to lay all claims of country at the feet of party. They did so in the darkest days of the war. They do so now, when we are recovering from the effects of a Democratic Rebellion. It is but another of the treasonable steps which they have been pursuing, and the people who have watched them with loyalty in the past, and who view them with suspicion still, will teach them the truth of the motto, "Whoever sacrifices principles to policy, deserves to fail in both policy and principle.

THE IMPORTANCE of life insurance has increased so rapidly that recently a prominent public speaker, in discussing financial questions, said that, while as a rule the citizens of the western States invested their surplus earnings in land, the practice was becoming very general among citizens of the Atlantic States to invest their surplus earnings in life insurance policies. A new impetus will be given to this favorite form of investment by the National Life Insurance Company, for it is evidently destined to inspire great confidence not only by the fact that it is a national institution, chartered by Congress, and by the attractive new features it presents in its income-producing and return-premium policies, but by the large amount of its cash capital, and the high character of the men entrusted with its management. Their known integrity and extensive financial experience afford a sure guarantee not only of the safety of the funds entrusted to their care, but of the prosperity of the company and the faithful redemption of every promise it makes to the public.

FERNANDO WOOD withdraws from Mozart Hall. Happy Mozart! In his letter of withdrawal Fernando says:—"I hereby resign my position as a member of the Mozart Hall General Committee. I have for some time contemplated this withdrawal, feeling that personal as well as public considerations rendered it necessary. If I continued a member of the organization, circumstances would compel me to take an active part in its proceedings, and this would impose upon me duties and responsibilities which I am no longer willing to assume. After a protracted and exciting political career, I desire retirement. *I am content with the past, and with my public record*, and am now quite willing to leave to others whatever of honor there may be in official station." But Fernando is not one of the disaffected. He says further:—"In taking this course, do not misunderstand me. I do not withdraw from support of the Democratic party and its candidates. Horatio Seymour is one of the foremost minds of the nation, and a man who at no time has faltered in a bold and constant support of the doctrines of the party as practiced by Jefferson and Jackson. Well may it be said of him, as among the statesmen of the land, 'He is the noblest Roman of them all,' whose escutcheon is not darkened by the least deviation from correct principles, even when our party's prospects were darkest, and the premium for desertion from its ranks was highest. He has always upheld the flag and been foremost in the fight." Equally strong and unaffected is his admiration for the tail end of the ticket:—"As to General Blair, he is equally a man of true Democratic heart—whose principles are convictions—whose patriotism is beyond assault, and whose bold enunciation has the ring of the genuine metal. With two such leaders as Seymour and Blair there can be no such word as fail." In short, Fernando is over-confident of success. He says:—"They (the candidates) are worthy of the cause and the cause is worthy of them. Both will triumph in November, and the country once again be freed from the rule of an infamous Congress and its revolutionary designs." With such a prospect before the Democracy, Fernando is willing to sink out of sight, for the sake of harmony. In concluding his epistle he says:—"Being deeply imbued with the conviction that upon the success of the Presidential election this fall depends the continuance of the Union and the future existence of a republican form of government on this continent, I cannot permit my name, however humble, to be made the means of sowing dissension or marring the solidity of our action in the great battle to come off, by which we hope to save the life of the nation."

RUSSIAN FINANCES.—From St. Petersburg we learn that all the Russian journals have been occupied for some time with the budget for 1868, which had been published. We extract some figures from the exhibit:—The expenditure is augmented this year by 40,000,000 rubles (seventy-five cents each). The progression has been constant since 1863. At that date the total of the expenses was 348 000 000 of rubles; for 1864, 400,000 000; for 1865, 380,000 000; for 1866, 401 000 000; for 1867, 440,000,000; and now 480,000,000. The Minister of Finance points out that there will be this year, according to his estimate, an increase in the revenue of 23,500,000 rubles over last year. This, however, is only a hope; besides the fact must be stated that the rise is principally furnished by the budget for the kingdom of Poland, which is for the first time merged into that of the empire. The rest is expected from the progress—so often deplored by the Russian journals—in the consumption of brandy. The cost of collection amounts to 15½ per cent. on the ordinary income. The augmentation applies to all the ministries except that of Public Instruction, which even undergoes a slight diminution. The largest increase is in the War Department, which, from 120,000,000 of rubles last year, has risen to 131,000,000. The public debt has for some years been ascending in the same way. In 1863 its service required 57,500,000; this year it is 76,500,000. Together, the war, the navy, and the debt absorb more than 65 per cent. of the whole budget. The deficit on the ordinary expenditure alone is calculated for this year at 12,500,000, which will be covered by the balance of the Anglo-Dutch loan of 1866.

OBITUARY.

Charles Buckwalter.

Charles Buckwalter, Esq., died at 7 o'clock this morning, at the residence of his father, No. 634 North Seventh street, of typhoid fever, preceded by serious rheumatic symptoms. Mr. Buckwalter was a native of Philadelphia, and was about twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death. For a thorough education he was mainly indebted to the Central High School, which institution he entered about the year 1852, and while there a student commanded a prominent position, being early noted for his excellence of delivery and readiness of speech in debate. For the past two or three years he has been the President of the Alumni Association of the institution. Soon after graduating, Mr. Buckwalter entered the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., as a student at law, at the same time becoming an attendant upon the courses of law lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. On being admitted to the bar, the deceased at once made his way into a good practice, and gave promise of becoming one of the brightest ornaments of the profession in this city.

Mr. Buckwalter early entered into political life, and soon attained a secure position as a leader of the Democratic party in the Third Congressional District of this State. In 1864 and again in 1866, he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, being defeated on both occasions by Hon. Leonard Myers. At the last nominating Convention of his party, Mr. Buckwalter did not aspire to a repetition of these fruitless honors. He was an earnest and faithful servant of the party of his choice, a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, and a young man whose future was one of great promise. He was unmarried, but the large circle of personal friends, as well as those who knew him only as a man of public prominence, will feel his loss with keenness.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement will be reopened this evening with the grand spectacle of the *Black Crook*. Morlacchi, Diani, Leah, Beretta, Wendell, and Alexandrina, of the French Ballet Troupe, will appear in the leading dances. A grand Amazonian march by thirty young ladies will be introduced. The Grotto of Stalacta, Crystal Cascade, and Triple Transformation Scene produce a grand scenic effect. The management promise to surpass all former efforts at display. The box sheet is now open and seats should be secured early. At the opening performance this evening Dr. W. P. Cunnington, who led the orchestra of the theatre with marked ability during a period of twenty-five years, will resume his old place, and will doubtless receive a hearty welcome.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Fox is constantly adding novelties. Mdlle Zuardi, of the French Ballet Troupe, will make her first appearance here to-night. Professor O'Reardon will perform on his new invention, "The Tumberonicon." Messrs. Harrison, Devere, and Carleton still remain with the Troupe.

SEA-SIDE THEATRICALS.—Mr. Robert Craig, of the Arch, will appear at Columbia House, Cape Island, on Wednesday evening, in his wonderful imitations of songs and life-like portraiture of Mr. Charles Dickens, in which he will read "the Trial Scene," from "Pickwick." On Saturday evening he will give a similar entertainment at Congress Hall, Atlantic City.

An Untimely Warning.

The following editorial article appears in the Charleston *Mercury* of a recent date:—

"HARM DONE.

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North, request that we should protest against the imprudent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers, since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that great injury is accruing to the cause from such imprudence. We therefore shall make no apologies for asking the attention of our public speakers to the fact. We are all desirous of pushing on the good work of success, and no one would voluntarily impede its course who was aware of the fact. Whilst no man in the South should be, and no true man is, ashamed of our great lost cause; and whilst when we speak of the past, we should speak like true men, it is questionable whether, at this time, anything is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is to win. Let us keep our powder for that purpose. Too much is at stake to waste it now in *feux de joie*. Let us have our pyrotechnics next March. In the meantime, friends, let us, without abating one sentiment that is true, be cool and steady, and give the enemy no advantage. We have a strong foe to encounter. We can't afford to give him all the advantage of position. Let us guard our flanks, make secure our lines, and when the time comes next November let us down on him like an avalanche, and double him up like a grubworm, and then scatter him to the winds. We have the power. Do not let us unnecessarily fritter it away in unavailing skirmishing and heedless, thoughtless, scattered assaults. Let us work and speak to win."

It is almost too late; for Wade Hampton, Blair, Vance, Wise, and the rest, have also spoken.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4j

☞ SURF HOUSE, SATURDAY EVENING, August 1, 1868.

At a meeting of the guests sojourning at the "Surf House," to take the sense of such persons in reference to the sea casualties that have recently occurred, resulting in the death of some five strangers, on motion of Henry Cohen, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman was called to the chair, and John Henry Keene, Jr., of Baltimore, was appointed Secretary.

The Chair announced, in very feeling terms, the object of the meeting, Mr. Graff acting as Secretary.

Mr. John Henry Keene, Jr., rose and moved the adoption of the following resolutions, which he prefaced with remarks suited to the melancholy occasion, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, respecting the repeated casualties at this place.

1. We tender our sincere sympathy to the several families that have been bereaved by these sad accidents and humbly commend them to the gracious care of our Father in heaven.

2. We express our strong reprehension of the culpable remissness which has failed to provide any protection for the several thousand persons who annually resort to Atlantic City for bathing.

3. We respectfully call upon the Municipal authorities of this city to adopt measures for the establishment of an EFFICIENT LIFE BOAT SERVICE commensurate with the demands of the bathing beach, and continued from year to year through the bathing season, and to combine with this such further precautionary arrangements as may be suggested by the experience of other places of resort on the seacoast.

4. Without presuming to dictate as to details, it appears to us every way equitable that the Railroad Company, among whose throngs of daily "excursionists" the greater part of the lamentable accidents occur, should contribute liberally towards the support of the proposed Life-boat system, and that the fund should be supplemented by a small charge upon the proprietors and guests of the numerous hotels and boarding-houses—a charge which we feel assured, would be paid with the utmost cordiality.

5. We make this appeal to the municipal authorities, first, in the interest of common humanity; and, secondly, in the interest of Atlantic City itself, the reputation of which as a bathing-place cannot but suffer seriously should the beach remain in its present unprotected state.

Upon motion of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, seconded by Henry Cohen, Esq., of Philadelphia, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to have the resolutions printed in the Philadelphia and Baltimore city papers, and that a copy of them be sent to the municipal authorities of Atlantic City, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, and the afflicted relations of the unfortunate deceased.

Upon motion of Henry Cohen, Esq., seconded by Charles H. Graff, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

JOHN HENRY KEENE, Secretary.

1t H. A. BOARDMAN, Chairman.

☞ NATIONAL UNION CLUB, NO. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 3, 1868.

An all-wise Providence has removed from our midst our late fellow member and Vice-President JOSEPH T. VANKIRK. His death was sudden and under most painful circumstances.

As a husband and father his place cannot be filled, and his loss as a business man, a public-spirited citizen, a noble patriot, a true friend and sincere Christian, will be mourned by all.

A loyal Union man, he was one of the original members of the National Union Club, and continued an active, wise, and faithful director in its affairs.

The officers and members of the Club are requested to meet at the Club House on WEDNESDAY morning, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

A. M. WALLINGFORD, Secretary. 2 3 5t

☞ THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f

☞ NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 216 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

☞ HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

7 25 No. 602 ARCH Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and property applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 m w f

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

8 1 m 4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 15 1 trp PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINANCIAL.—PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, is creating considerable excitement among the five-twenties also among the sweet sixteens. Sold by all druggists. 8 3 1t

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 228, SEVENTH Street, JULY 31, 1868.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and after August 1, 1868, be advanced to $2·55 per 1000 cubic feet, subject to the United States tax of 25 cents per 1000, with an additional charge of five per cent. if not paid within five days.

This increase in the price of gas is owing to the Trustees being compelled to advance the wages of the employes of the Department to such a figure as to amount in the aggregate for one year to $1,013,738, while the advance in the price of gas based on the private consumption of the year 1867, amounts to $103,136·85.

THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

8 1 2t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

8 28 10t

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 1 tfsp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country, "WEARING A LEGHORN HAT AND A SERENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very fine rig for the summer; a little too airy perhaps. Cheap too.

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Independence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar, and make him "move on," but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back.

Come and see how cheap our splendid Clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 7 1 2m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 1f

$15,000, $10,000, AND $4000 TO INvest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

7 31 3t*

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

DIRECTORS.

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C. H. CLARK.....Philadelphia,
F. RATCHFORD STARR.....Philadelphia,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.....Philadelphia,
GEORGE F. TYLER.....Philadelphia,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK.....Philadelphia,
E. A. ROLLINS.....Washington, D. C.,
HENRY D. COOKE.....Washington, D. C.,
WM. E. CHANDLER.....Washington, D. C.,
JOHN D. DEFREES.....Washington, D. C.,
EDWARD DODGE.....New York,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK.....New York.

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EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey.

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WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

STUBBS' XXX FOR

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Our Atlantic City Letter—The Height of the Season—The Drowning Disasters—The Fruits of Reckless Daring—A Corner-Stone Laid.

From our own Correspondent.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, August 3, 1868.

People who have been in the habit of frequenting Atlantic City every year, and who, therefore, take a sort of fatherly interest in the place, are positively assured that last night there was a greater number of persons asleep upon the Island than at any time during its past history. The Surf House, the United States Hotel, and every other establishment in the place had its full complement of guests, although it is probable that the living contents of still another train could have been stowed away with some degree of comfort. A more agreeable night for sound, refreshing sleep could not well be imagined. The day had been like one of those days of which the poets sing, and which incredulous humanity affects to regard as a mere creation of poetic frenzy; and the night was a fitting one to follow it. The sun was escorted to his resting-place among the western hills by a rugged troop of sombre, threatening clouds, whose burden of rain in due time fell to gladden the hearts of men. What with this refreshing shower, and the bracing ocean breezes, laden with melancholy murmurs of the deep, the nigh was a night for kingly revels.

As a matter of course, when the Island is so populous, its frequenters make good use of both day and night. On Saturday evening, and in truth on almost every evening of the past week music and dancing have held supreme sway at all the leading houses. The music, as I have before stated, is under the leadership of two of the best of Philadelphia professionals, Carl Sentz being stationed at the Surf House, and Simon Hassler at the United States Hotel. The dancing was in the hands of those who were only too eager for the sport, and all the comfort and exercise that could possibly be extracted from the incessant whirl and turn of the most mysterious and intricate figures were brought into full demand.

But it would seem to be an approach to the baser sort of ingratitude to resort to such an artificial method of amusement when the strains of music are almost lost in the deeper melody of the sea. In all the category of remedies for human ills, whether of the mind or body, this wrestling with the demon of the sea stands pre-eminent. The Norsemen of olden times became more than men through this strife; and so do we of this weaker race and more enervating civilization. But the rarest of all luxuries is not unattended with peril. By the exercise of the ordinary share of discretion of which all men are supposed to be possessed, there is no more danger attending an ocean bath than is to be encountered in a pent-up city natatorium. Whenever life is imperilled, it is almost invariably the result of a daring, reckless spirit, which seeks to strike the more timorous bathers with a sense of mingled admiration and awe. To persons who become possessed of this venturesome spirit warnings are of no avail. No one but an excellent swimmer will run the risk of danger; and an excellent swimmer, as a matter of pride, laughs at the warnings of the timid.

During the present season thousands of persons who could no more swim in a rolling, surging sea than they could fly through the air against a gale of wind, have taken their daily bath without dreaming that they were imperilling their lives. Their confidence has not been misplaced. Two mere children, suffered by their friends to straggle off from the crowd of bathers, wandered into deep water a few days ago, and sank to the bottom, locked in each other's arms. With that exception, all the mishaps of the summer, as far as I can learn, have befallen those who could not only swim well, but who were warned of the peril in which they placed themselves, and entreated not to encounter it. On Saturday morning, while the bathing was both excellent and safe in shallow water, the danger of venturing far out among the breakers was increased four-fold by the prevalence of a remarkably stiff breeze, and its frequent accompaniment, a "chopped sea." Into this perilous conflict of waters three or four good swimmers ventured, and when the dead bodies of some of them washed ashore, the sad fruits of their daring sent a thrill of agony through the hearts of the throng along the beach who had been powerless to extend a helping hand. The accident was a melancholy one—all the more so because it was the result of downright recklessness. But it reads a lesson to all frequenters of the sea-side, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not soon be forgotten.

On Saturday evening a meeting was called in the parlor of the Surf House to take some action upon the disaster. The room was crowded with the guests of the house, but not more than half a dozen of those present participated in the proceedings, and some votes were cast in the negative when the resolutions were declared unanimously passed. It was the general opinion that they were of too positive a character, although every one heartily endorsed the proposition recommending the procurement by the authorities of life-boats, to be ready for use in such emergencies. But the intimation either direct or indirect, that the disaster was in any degree the result of carelessness on the part of persons other than those who suffered by it found no favor with those acquainted with the facts. The beach is as safe for bathing purposes as any on the Atlantic coast, the only requisite on the part of the bathers to ensure their entire safety being the exercise of the common instinct of self-preservation.

Yesterday afternoon quite a large company assembled at the corner of Massachusetts and Pacific avenues, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Protestant Episcopal Mission Church. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, officiated, and after the stone had been placed in position, appropriate addresses were delivered by the Bishop and several other gentlemen. The church building will be a neat and commodious one, and will be erected at an expense of about $6000, full one half of which has already been subscribed and paid in. Heretofore the Episcopal Church services have been held in the parlor of the Surf House, and in Mansion Hall. The improvement is a much needed one, and will doubtless soon be brought to a successful completion. OMIKRON.

—A new method of dividing glass has been invented in France. A jet of highly-heated air is directed from a tube on the object to be divided, which, while made to revolve on its axis, is brought close to the nozzle of the tube. The object is then cooled suddenly, and the glass divides with extreme accuracy at the place operated on.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and children, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE BILIOUS SEASON.—Seventy-five per cent. of the population of the United States are more or less bilious at this season. The midsummer sun stirs up the bile as certainly as it evolves miasma from the stagnant pools. It is of the utmost importance, therefore to check the tendency of the liver to diseased action with that incomparable anti-bilious specific—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Neglect the early symptoms, and the chances are that they will result in remittent fever, fever and ague, or jaundice. It is presumed that nobody deliberately desires to risk an attack from any one of these. But carelessness may be as disastrous as temerity. Do not procrastinate. As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, it should be every rational being's first care. Whoever chooses to use HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive NOW, may escape the bilious epidemics and endemics which so generally prevail toward the close of the heated term and in the fall months. Is it not worth while to be forearmed when the means of defense are within the reach of all? The BITTERS are a NATIONAL REMEDY, everywhere procurable, and endorsed by the intelligent of every class. Read what leading members of the community, clergymen, physicians, authors, statesmen, men of science, artists travellers, and distinguished soldiers, say about them. On the strength of these credentials give them a trial. They will be found the very best anti-bilious medicine that modern pharmacy has introduced.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The recommendation of the best Chemists and Medical Practitioners assure the public of the purity of Speer's Wines, and they are as well assured of the purity of his "Standard Wine Bitters," the base of which is his wine, only made bitter by herbs and roots in daily use by the Medical Faculty, among which are Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Druggists sell the Bitters.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold every where.

ONE newspaper writer gives the following receipt for giving brilliancy to the eyes:—"Shut them early at night and open them early in the morning," and we would add, for brilliancy in gentlemen's apparel, "Shut your eyes to all so-called bargains in low-priced Clothing, and open them to what is really cheap, because good," and secure such by visiting Charles Stokes & Co. Clothing House, under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 25 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING done promptly at Patten's No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERY PRICES reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
Alpacas from $2½ to $8.
Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

WINES, ETC.

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IMPERIAL SPARKLING

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No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

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WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4105, 4110, 41112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street, C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

F O R R E N T.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

OFFICES TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD STORY ROOMS, THIRD Street, above Chesnut. RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
7 31 3t* No. 206 South FOURTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 288p

MARRIED.

McKNIGHT—ANDERSON.—On the 30th of July, by Rev. G. Oram, Mr. CHARLES McKNIGHT to Miss JANNETTE ANDERSON, all of Philadelphia.

MITCHENER—HARKNESS.—In this city, July 28, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, D. D., BENJAMIN F. MITCHENER to Miss ADELINE HARKNESS, both of Chester county.

DIED.

BUCKWALTER.—This morning, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 634 N. Seventh street, CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Esq.
Due notice of the time of holding the funeral will be given.

CARRAGHER.—On the 1st instant, Miss ELLEN CARRAGHER, in the 25th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Thomas Duffy, rear of No. 317 German street, on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

FERGUSON.—On the 1st instant, WILLIAM, son of Jane and the late Benjamin Ferguson, in the 33th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also William Penn Lodge, No. 29, A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2312 N. Front street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FISS.—Drowned, at the Falls of Schuylkill, JACOB R. FISS, in the 19th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his grandmother's residence, No. 240 Branner's alley, near Vine and above Fifth street, on Tuesday, August 4, at 10 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—July 31, ELIZA HARROD GALLAGHER, eldest daughter of William B. and Rebecca Gallagher, in the 6th year of her age.

GRAHAM.—On Friday night, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY J. GRAHAM, wife of David Graham.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Arch streets, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BOLT.—At Chester, July 31, FRANCES, wife of James A. Holt, in the 39th year of her age.
Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Green street, near Brown, Chester Delaware county, Pa., on Tuesday next, the 4th instant. To leave the house at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

JONES.—On the 2d instant, FANNY BELL, daughter of Leander M. and Elizabeth Jones, aged 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 148 Church street, Manayunk, on Tuesday afternoon, August 4, at 3 o'clock.

PALMER.—On Sunday morning, August 2, KATE, wife of Mr. John Palmer, and eldest daughter of the late James Ward, Esq., of Leesburg, N. J.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2032 Locust street, on Wednesday morning the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Church, S. Twentieth street, above Spruce. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

SULLIVAN.—On the 1st instant, MARY CECELIA, only daughter of William I. and Mary V. Sullivan, aged 21 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 823 S. Third street, on Tuesday morning, August 4, at 9 o'clock.

WILDE.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. CATHARINE WILDE, widow of the late Joseph Wilde, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 216 Adam street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

S O A P.

The undersigned, known to the public as Manufacturers of Pure, Unadulterated Family and Fancy Soaps, have spent many years and much of their means in educating the public to believe the facts that "so-called cheap or low-priced" Soaps, being necessarily adulterated, are the dearest, and that good pure Soaps, although apparently dearer, are the cheapest. They have reason to know that their teaching has had its proper effect upon the minds of intelligent housekeepers, and believing the time has come when a really Superior Soap will be appreciated, they now put in the market an article which they are confident is the best Family Washing Soap ever offered to the people of this or any other community.

MERINO SOAP.

The superiority of the materials used, and the chemical combination of them, is of such a scientific nature that the Merino Soap is perfectly neutral and mild, and cannot injure the texture of the most delicate fabric, whilst its washing or detersive properties are truly astonishing.

The Merino Soap can be used by rubbing on the clothes in the usual way; but if cut in shavings, and dissolved in hot water, and the clothes soaked for half an hour in the solution, its extraordinary detersive properties will be more fully obtained.

One pound will go as far as three pounds of any of the many so-called labor-saving, but clothes-rotting, Family Soaps in the market.

SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS IN SOAPS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND WHOLESALE BY THE MANUFACTURERS. [7 27 mw6t

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

No. 32 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia,

Or No. 30 BARCLAY Street, New York.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mdp

WANTS.

WANTED—AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Wanted to Rent at Atlantic City a FURNISHED COTTAGE for the months of August and September. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, location, etc., "Cottage," Inquirer Office, Philadelphia. 7 31 3trp

LIFE INSURANCE. The HAND IN HAND MUTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South FOURTH Street. [7 24 fmw6t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 705 RACE Street. 7 30 5p

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER,

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.
Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.
Certificates bearing interest will be issued for special deposits.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, PRESIDENT.
E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 30t TREASURER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.
The public are informed that the
LORETTO SPRINGS NOW OPEN
under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will
RECEIVE BOARDERS
for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.
Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable.
Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.
Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.
JOHN McINTOSH,
7 31 12t* Proprietor.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.
Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
7 25 eodsw W. H. GAITZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well soaked, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 28

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 5p

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 25 PHILADELPHIA.

700 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last four months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1st and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now 103, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
July 21, 1868. [5 1 fmw tf] New York.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

The Latest Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 3—Evening.—Consols, 94¼a 94⅜ for money and account; Atlantic and Great Western, 41½; Illinois Central, 94. Other securities unchanged.

FRANKFORT, August 3—5-20's firm at 75⅞.

PARIS, August 3.—Rentes, 70·01.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—Evening.—Cotton easier, but not quotably altered. Corn firm. Lard, 65s. 6d. Turpentine, 30s. 9d. Petroleum heavy. Linseed cakes, £11 15s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 3—Evening.—Petroleum, 53f.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A fire broke out this morning in Browne's dining saloon, No. 220 West street, and extended to the adjoining buildings occupied by Kline, cigar dealer, and Mudgett's restaurant. The losses are slight. John Cregar, a fireman, fell from the roof and was seriously injured, and a man named, Rogers, from Columbus, a lodger, was burned to death.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	131¾	Chi. and N.W. pref.	83¾
N. Y. and E. R.	65¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	111
Ph. and Rea. R.	94½	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	110
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅞	Gold	145¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87	Market irregular.	
Chi. and N.W. com	82¼		

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QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 3p

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN E. DAVIS

DUELS AND DUELISTS.

BY T. B. THORPE.

[CONTINUED.]

A distinguished officer in the American navy, who was in command off the mouth of the Rio Grande at the time General Taylor occupied Matamoras, gave me an illustrative anecdote of the duel as it was understood by the officers of the British navy at the close of our war of 1812. Soon after peace had been declared between Great Britain and the United States, and while both sides were chafing under the idea that the war had been fruitless of any good results, my informant found himself on board of a small United States brig in the harbor of Calais, which was at the time crowded with ships of the largest size belonging to England, France, and Spain, which vessels made the petty affair under the Stars and Stripes look more than naturally insignificant by comparison. The opportunity of making disparaging allusions against the United States Navy was freely indulged in, and the few American officers who ventured ashore had to stand a great deal of implied insult. One evening Lieutenant Guest, a Tennesseean by birth, went ashore, and entering the most fashionable coffee-house, found it crowded with gayly-dressed navy and army officers of every first-class nation, and Guest felt that his plain blue undress looked very poor beside his richly gold-laced and garly-plumed rivals; in fact he felt that he was personally as insignificant in appearance as his vessel was in the naval display in the harbor.

After looking carefully around and finding no table entirely vacant, he discovered an empty chair which brought him opposite a British officer. There was a general buz in the room as Guest took his seat; a sort of feeling evidently prevailed that something exciting might happen from the unexpected meeting. Guest felt that every eye was upon him, but he affected the utmost indifference, and coolly lighted a cigar, and ordering a cup of coffee, seemed to be engaged with curling the fragrant tobaccco smoke about his disdainfully curled-up nose. The Englishman was made to feel from the outside pressure that he was bound to distinguish himself, and this idea on his part was more and more intensified as the officers of the different nationalities present turned their expectant eyes upon him. Guest sipped his coffee in silence, but he was finally interrupted with the question:—

"I presume you are an officer on board of the American brig in the harbor?"

"I am," returned Guest, in a bland manner.

"I am glad I have had the pleasure of meeting you," continued the Englishman, "for I have for a long time been anxious to ask some intelligent American officer what he thought would probably be the result to his country should it again go to war with England."

"I have not the slightest idea," returned Guest, very deliberately lighting another cigar; "I am only a naval officer, and not a statesman."

"But," continued the questioner, pushing his point with a pertinacity that occasioned a sensation among the lookers-on—"but you have some opinion on the subject?"

The spectators now began to gather round the table and suspend conversation.

"I have an opinion," said Guest, finally; "a very decided opinion, indeed; but I am not obliged to give it."

Here the spectators looked at the Englishman with a sort of commiserating look which nettled him, and he returned to the charge by saying, rather tartly, "he should like to hear what his opinion was."

"If you insist upon it," said Guest, "I will oblige you, though I do not think this is a time or place for political discussion."

"Let's have the opinion, nevertheless," urged the Englishman, affecting a yawn.

"Well," said Guest, "if your country and mine ever get into another war, it has been decided by my Government at Washington to send a sloop-load of powder over to your country, dig a hole in the middle of it, and then set the powder on fire; and my opinion is that the explosion will blow your boasted British isle out of the water. And now," continued Guest, rising, "since you have gotten hold of a state secret, perhaps you want the authority; so here's my card," and Guest placed it upon the table.

"And there's mine," said the Englishman, suddenly becoming very serious and very red in the face.

There was a suppressed murmur through the entire room, and here and there could be heard sounds indicative of sarcastic laughter, amidst which Guest left the saloon, the spectators falling back so as not to oppose his progress.

On reaching his vessel Guest found Lieutenant Hove, the officer in charge, and remarking that he was very much fatigued, he said he would turn in at once, and added, as if parenthetically, "If you get a letter addressed to me in the course of the morning open it and make all the necessary arrangements without consulting me. Good night."

It was noon ere Guest made his appearance on deck, and he then learned with surprise that no letter had been received, and he found it very difficult to explain the reason. It was certainly impossible that this jest could be construed into any thing less than an intended insult. The day wore on without incident until towards sundown, when a boat was seen putting off from the English Admiral's flag-ship. It was gay with streamers, and had a number of officers on board who seemed to be in unusually good spirits. The boat in its circuit made a sort of visit to almost every ship in the harbor, and, after attracting unusual attention, pulled straight to the American brig, when a note was sent up addressed to Lieutenant Guest, U. S. N., and, without waiting for an answer, moved away.

It was with unusual interest that the officer addressed opened the note, but its contents filled him with surprise and astonishment. It was written on official note-paper, and from the flag-ship of the British fleet; the object was to request Lieutenant Guest, and such of his friends as he might select, to honor with their presence a social dinner party to be given the next day on board of His Majesty's ship the Thunderer.

As this was the first act of courtesy that had taken place between the representatives of the two great rival nations, and as it was so cordially and so informally worded, the whole thing was shrouded in mystery. It is hardly necessary to say that Lieutenant Guest and his friends at the proper time repaired on board of the Thunderer, and, after spending an hour or two on deck in pleasant chit-chat, they were invited to a splendid repast, at the conclusion of which complimentary toasts were given to the American navy, and the hope expressed that nations of the same parentage, speaking the same language, might never be at war with each other again.

Though the American officers were thus treated, and though all formality was dispensed with, still they felt that this hospitality had something to do with Lieutenant Guest's affair at the coffee-house; for in the moments of the greatest hilarity there was an evident restraint that was not common at a convivial party of professional sailors. The dinner ended, the guests proceeded to the deck of the ship, and were there greeted, as if by accident, with the usual ceremony that pertains to the reading of an official document addressed to the fleet. Courtesy required that Lieutenant Guest and his friends should listen with respect, and their surprise may be imagined when they heard the finding of a court martial upon the case of ——, officer in his Majesty's service, who, for wantonly provoking an insult in a public house, and before and in the presence of innumerable witnesses, and then for refusing to properly resent the same, is hereby cashiered from his Majesty's service. The instant the reading was ended the usual bustle on board of a man-of-war commenced, and the British officers, more kindly ceremonious than ever, bade adieu to the American officers; and so ended this romantic adventure, founded upon the then accepted laws of duelling.

It is a melancholy fact, probably, that the brilliant legal genius of S. S. Prentiss will be forgotten when reminiscences of him will be remembered. Prentiss was a New Englander, and had probably by education as great a horror of duelling as any man living; but when he went South he found that public opinion favored the code, and as he intended to succeed, he was not going to embarrass himself with any popular odium. He found it easier to fight a duel than to be annoyed by a questionable public opinion. As hundreds of others have done, he discovered moral te be a more difficult kind of courage than mere physical bravery. In the splendor of his early career he was surrounded by the associations subsequently designated as "the flush times" of Mississippi. Vicksburg, his chosen residence, was then in the height of its unparalleled prosperity. No city in the South ever rose to wealth and importance and refinement as rapidly; and the consequence was it gave an eccentric, reckless, and novel character to its population. The prominent citizens were about equally divided between the best representative men of the North and the South, the former giving solidity and order to all business enterprises; the latter inspiring society with a kind of "reckless chivalry" and devil-may-care spirit that was as positive as it was novel. The failure to have a note discounted at a bank was often treated as a personal insult. We knew of one gentleman who attacked another in the street for refusing his promise to pay without an indorsement.

In the midst of the excitement of prosperity the citizens would hold public meetings and vote equal sums for the building of a church and a theatre. At one of these popular assemblies some one suggested that a ferry-boat was needed, and thereupon an appropriation was provided, and in due time the boat was completed. It was a gay time when the little craft came down the river from its birthplace at Pittsburg, covered with flags, and announcing its arrival by peals of petty artillery that echoed far and wide against the high bluffs, and then died away over the lowlands in the west. The excitement of welcome over, it was discovered for the first time that there was no town on the Arkansas shore opposite to run the boat to, and its usefulness promised to be a failure. The proprietor, however, was not easily put down. The Arkansas shore opposite was then the great duelling-place for Mississippians and high-spirited people of the adjoining States; and as soon as it was known that they could be so pleasantly conveyed to the ground the spot became more cherished than ever. A bull or bear fight had none of the charms that seemed to cluster about these human combats; and if the parties engaged happened to be popular editors, or gentlemen of large political reputation, enthusiasm knew no bounds. Prentiss, in his wildly humorous way, used to declare that the ferry boatman provoked duels to enrich his exchequer, and that he had large placards printed in blank, to be filled up and posted about the streets when necessary; but this was unquestionably an exaggeration. A pending duel was often announced, and this was advertisement enough; nor was it necessary to take any especial pains to find combatants. If the general market was dull, the rival editors of the city were pitted against each other, their daily editorials always personal enough to afford the basis of a pretty quarrel.

The present generation of active men cannot remember what a painful, and almost lawful interest these combats excited away from the active centre; nor will the injury they did, and the misrepresentation they caused to be made of Southern society, ever be fully appreciated. Yet there was nothing in them that does not afford a parallel among the records and doings of excitable Irishmen who thirty years earlier made Dublin and Galway so famous for the dueling codes. It was not uncommon in Ireland for difficulties growing out of legal arguments to be decided by pistols; as yet we have no recollection of ever hearing of a Southern court that adjourned to witness the fight. Yet Curran, when unknown to fame, provoked the ire of one Walsh, who was a great favorite with the mob, and all the members of the bar except the judge went out to see the "sport." The principals were conducted to a ten-acre inclosure surrounded by a hedge, from behind which the legal spectators, along with the idlers of the entire village population, peeped, and encouraged the combatants after their peculiar fashion.

Prentiss was as witty as Curran, and just as reckless. He was the idol of a crowd, the members of which were never tired of singing his praises. How could he escape personal difficulties, when it was seldom a dinner party could be kept up until a late hour without ending in an affair of honor? Of duelling, when he first commenced his career at Vicksburg, he spoke with unreserved censure or keen sarcasm. His remarks were considered pardonable because they came from a New Englander, but they finally got up the impression he would not fight—that his early education would paralyze his natural courage. It was under this impression he was drawn into his first difficulty; but he came out of it so gallantly, displayed so much physical courage, such daring recklessness, that he annihilated the plotters against him, and did this without the ordeal of a combat.

But when the political excitement of the times of 1833 came on he got involved in a duel with Governor Foote, who was his social equal, and met that gentleman on the field. The affair created but little excitement; but when a second duel was announced there was a sort of dramatic concentration of public sentiment that gave the affair the greatest possible interest. From the time the meeting was agreed upon Prentiss amused himself with a continued volley of witticisms at his antagonist's expense. He was at one and the same time the most blood-thirsty and the most jocular of principals, and he so managed to tickle the public taste that no duel was ever fought in the Southwest more remarkable for its peculiarities.

Governor Foote was a most courageous man, but it was proverbial that while he would stand up and be fired at without the slightest hesitation, yet he was said to be such a poor shot that "he couldn't hit a barn-door at ten paces." Prentiss had no great practice with a pistol; he had never fired one until a man grown; yet by his extraordinary muscular power a weapon in his hand was as firmly held as if screwed in a vice.

The wisdom of having a ferry-boat at Vicksburg was now fully justified in the excitement of this duel, for nothing could exceed the holiday gayety that prevailed among the crowds as they precipitated themselves on the Arkansas shore. Prentiss treated the matter in the same spirit with the spectators, and his repartees were passed like electrical currents from mouth to mouth. It was a grand spectacle, and nothing more. After he was placed on the ground he heard a twig of a tree break over his head, and looking up observed a rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed boy belonging to one of his neighbors. The opportunity for a jest did not escape him.

"Get down, my little man," said he, "for Governor Foote is a poor shot, and you may get wounded with his pistol."

What must have been Governor Foote's feelings as he heard this allusion to his want of skill can well be imagined.

It was a miracle of excellent surgery that Governor Foote was not killed, Prentiss' ball making sad havoc in his person; and it is safe to say that if death had ensued the naturally susceptible tendencies of Mr. Prentiss' nature would have driven him mad.

Thirteen years after Mr. Prentiss fought Governor Foote he found himself enriched with a wife and children, and no one seemed more happy than he in his domestic circle. For language used before a Court while attending to his professional duties he received a challenge. The sacred home responsibilities under which he was placed gave a new phase to the circumstance; yet while suffering the most intolerable agony, he could not refuse to fight. He reasoned with himself, regretted the necessity, contemplated with agony the possibility of leaving his family unprotected, yet he could not resist the temptation. He finally wrought himself up with the idea that he must fight for his wife and children, and he conceived that his mortal suffering was a trial of his faith through his religious teachings. Mr. Prentiss, while he was thus walking in the "valley and shadow of death," was to the world calm, dispassionate, and often playfully witty. Yet he writes that the two weeks previous to the contemplated meeting "he did nothing but pray, weep, and read the Bible—that he was worn away to a perfect shadow, and tottered like an old man." What a melancholy picture! what a terrible fascination!

This fear of public opinion has seldom indeed been resisted. Mr. Prentiss' confessions of remorseful suffering, which we have quoted because they have been anthentically published to the world, are no doubt characteristic of those of every man who has been reared to look upon dueling as a crime, while the remorse which we think always follows the shedding of blood in a duel is universal, whatever may have been the early education. We have the record of one distinguished gentleman who had the moral courage to refuse a challenge, and the affair is doubly interesting from the character of the parties engaged.

In the year 1856 the Hon. T. B. Hill, Presidential elector, in the height of a political discussion, spoke of the Hon. Alexander Stephens (subsequently Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy) "as having betrayed the Whig party, and of having acted worse towards it than Iscariot by abusing it afterwards." Words personally more harmless, it seems, could not have been uttered; yet Mr. Stephens took offense, and opened a detailed correspondence. No understanding was effected, and Mr. Stephens, according to the practice of the duello, posted Mr. Hill as a coward. Now, this occurred in Georgia, where the public sentiment was in favor of duelling; both the parties were Southern men, and had Southern men for constituents, and yet Mr. Hill, more courageous than Mr. Prentiss, accepted the direful consequences; and instead of seeking redress with pistols, was content to make an appeal to the intelligent and good in vindication of his conduct. His letter is a fine specimen of logic, and in a few words, and in a better manner than we have ever before seen, disposes of the subject. In his reply to Mr. Stephens he says:—

"You say that my letter, both in tone and manner, is personally offensive in itself, and without specifying anything you designate as offensive you proceed to ask of me 'that satisfaction which is usual between gentlemen in such cases.' It might be some satisfaction for you to shoot at me, though I should entertain no great fear of being hit; but candor requires me to say, with my present feelings, I could not deliberately shoot at you, and for many reasons—a few only of which I will now give.

"I might possibly kill you; and though you may not consider your life valuable, yet to take it would be a great annoyance to me ever afterward. The ceaseless accusations of my conscience that I was a *murderer* would be the bane of all my future happiness.

"If the invitation to mortal combat is intended as a mere formal occasion to exchange a few harmless shots, and then have an adjustment, I can only say that I never engage in farces, or make feigned issues. If I could be made conscious that I had done you injustice I should deem it a duty to repair it, and should not wait first to be shot at. If you did me injustice I met the *occasion* with the *remedy*, and it does seem made a shot which produced a *wider* if not *deeper* sore than any within the power of powder and ball to produce.

"Now, sir (as I always speak plainly), I will only add that I know of nothing which has occurred between you and me which could authorize or justify a duel; and while I have never at any time had an insult offered me, nor an aggression attempted, I shall yet know how to meet and repel any that may be offered by any gentleman who may presume upon this refusal or otherwise."

This correspondence occurred more than twelve years ago, and was at the time the subject of a vast amount of newspaper controversy throughout the country. It is no doubt true that the thinking, solid men of Georgia, as a general thing, approved of Mr. Hill's conduct, and yet there is reason to believe it injured that gentleman's availability as a candidate for office, though it did not affect his social standing or professional career.—*Harper's Monthly.*

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7 24 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debraases street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS,

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 13, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants...1·50, " "
Children...1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with every thing necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers,

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART,
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30f

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Aug. 1,	10 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 1,	2 P.M
Sunday, August 2, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.			
Monday, Aug.	3, 12 M.	Monday, Aug.	3, 4 P.M
Tuesday, "	4, 12 M.	Tuesday, "	4, 4 P.M
Wed'day, "	5, 1 P.M	Wed'day, "	5, 5 P.M
Thursday, "	6, 1½ P.M	Thursday, "	6, 5½ P.M.
Friday, "	7, 2½ P.M	Friday, "	7, 6¾ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 6 1†

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 7·30, A. M., 12·30, and 5·30 P. M. stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3†

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 1† tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3†

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
22† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $60; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26† HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON ..... Lemarie
FERREIRE ..... Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surmont
ST. LAURENT ..... Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street,
For steerage passage to 12 26 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 102 South FIFTH Street,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations prescribed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $50 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

SIR MORTON PETO.

Is he a True Representative of British Capitalists?—Some of his Financial Transactions.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 17.

Three years ago Sir Morton Peto and a party of friends made a run through the United States on a sort of self-appointed mission. They gave themselves out to be distinguished representatives of British capital and enterprise, and were received accordingly. Their progress was a series of feasts, at which the lofty character and benefecent achievements of the B. C.'s (a loud and familiar abbreviation of "British Capitalists"), and especially of their leader, Sir M. Peto, were celebrated in conjunction with the stock sentiments about "tightening the bonds of brotherhood" and "Anglo Saxon kinship." The speeches were duly reported in the American newspapers, with a list of the dishes and detailed descriptions of the personal appearance of the strangers; nor did Sir Morton omit to publish the regulation *impressions de voyage* on his return to England. Not long afterwards, the financial difficulties of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company having reached a crisis, and reflections having been made by indignant shareholders against the contractors, Sir Morton Peto had the audacity to challenge the House of Commons (of which he was then a member) to appoint a committee to inquire into his conduct. The proposal was of course absurd, and was at once set aside; but the member for Bristol was rewarded by certain conventional expressions of respect for himself personally, and for the class he was supposed to typify—the British merchant and man of business—which were drawn from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. There is certainly no reason to suppose that the sort of people who drank champagne and ate canvass back ducks in America at his expense, and then made speeches in his honor were at all serious in their laudations, or that the leaders of the two great parties in the House of Commons intended their remarks to be taken literally. But as Sir Morton Peto has for a good many years been putting himself forward, both at home and abroad, as a kind of representative man, some people may have rather confused ideas as to what it is he really represents. It is worth while to call attention to some proceedings in which Sir Morton has recently figured, in order to point out certain differences between what in the language of the turf is called "public" and "private form," and to make it clearly understood, especially in other countries, that, though he may be a fine specimen of a certain school of speculators, his methods of business are not those upon which British merchants and capitalists generally pride themselves.

When the great firm of contractors, Peto, Betts, and Crampton, failed in 1866, it was confidently asserted on their behalf that, though the panic which then prevailed rendered it impossible for them to obtain ready money to meet all demands, they had abundant resources to pay everybody in full. All they wanted was time to realize; they had more by a million. Sir Morton Peto said, than they owed. Since then these splendid calculations have gradually been taking another shape, and it now appears that the balance is about a million the wrong way. The liabilities of Peto, Betts & Crampton were, by their own admission, £1,007,676, reckoning the debt to the London, Chatham, and Dover Company at £365,000, as admitted by the bankrupts themselves. On the other hand, the assets were represented by two thousand pounds, exclusive of property held by creditors as security, a sum quite insufficient, as Mr. Linklater stated, to pay the mere costs of the proceedings in bankruptcy. Upon obtaining a discharge under such circumstances the bankrupts received, according to the reporters, "the hearty congratulations of their friends." On the relations between these gentlemen and their creditors we have no remark to make. They seem to have kept their books properly, though the intricate relations between the two firms of Peto & Betts, and Peto, Crampton & Betts ruther bewilder inexperienced outsiders, especially when it appears that the latter made over some £800,000 to the former, and that Mr. Crampton is one of those chivalrous, confiding creatures who never stoop to the sordid business of examining accounts. "I never looked at the books," said Mr. Crampton, "to see how the firm stood. I did not interfere with the arrangements of the firm, financial or otherwise. If I had known the others wanted to keep money that was due to me I should have let them keep it." Here indeed is a model "B. C." That the proceedings in bankruptcy have not been carried any further may perhaps be not unreasonably attributed to the fact that the chase was costly and the game worthless. "Whether my clients," said Mr. Linklater, on behalf of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, "had a proof upon the proceedings for £360,000, or for £6,000,000, the result would, unfortunately, be just the same—in neither case would there be any dividend."

It is in regard to the relations between Sir Morton Peto and the general public that the disclosures in the Bankruptcy Court are most significant and instructive. The principles of the great art and mystery of financing are here laid bare. They can best be illustrated and explained by one or two examples. First take the case of the A and B Metropolitan Extension Stocks. It was arranged between the directors of the Chatham and Dover and Peto & Co. that the latter should be not only contractors but finance agents of the line, "conduit pipes," as Sir Morton described it, for the disposal of stock; that their remuneration should be in proportion to this double labor; and that they should be paid in shares at par, with 25 per cent. as commission. This was in the summer of 1860. Before autumn this agreement underwent some rather important alterations. The contract prices were made "somewhat higher," as much as 20 per cent. higher, for example, as regards permanent way, the charge per mile being raised from £5107 to £6180; the expression "at par" was omitted, Sir Morton Peto "couldn't tell why;" and the contractors engaged to pay 6 per cent. interest on the B stock, in violation of the law prohibiting the payment of interest or dividend out of money raised or borrowed. For the purpose of floating the stock it was announced that the A shares were all taken, the fact being that not one was taken, though they had been nominally subscribed for; and the B shares were accompanied by the tempting offer of guaranteed interest. And obvious inconsistency was here apparent, for if the A shares had been snapped up so eagerly, it was certainly odd that the bait of 6 per cent. interest should be required to get rid of the B shares. There were, however, people silly enough to be deceived, and the B shares were disposed of. To achieve this result deliberate misrepresentation had to be made as to the A stock being taken, and a statutory rule had to be violated in order to provide for the interest on the B stock. Next, the A stock had to be disposed of, and Peto & Co. agreed to take it at £37 10s., pocketing, however, their 25 per cent. commission, just the same as if the stock had been at par.

And this is not a singular instance of lawlessness and deception. Here is another flagrant case. In 1864 Peto & Co., were in want of funds, and applied to the London, Chatham & Dover Company for an issue of debentures upon which they could raise money. It happened, however, that the company could not comply with this request, as by law the amount of debentures must bear a specific proportion to the paid up capital. The capital necessary to justify the creation of debentures to the amount required was £425,000, and this was effected by a curious transaction between the contractors and the company. They exchanged receipts, the one in anticipation of works and the other in anticipation of payments, but the checks were never passed through the bankers', and were not, in fact, signed. Upon the faith of the company's receipt for charges purporting to have been taken by the contractors, the magistrate gave a certificate that a sufficient amount of capital had been paid up to warrant the issue of debentures, which were accordingly handed over to Peto & Co. This is as if A. and B. were to get a loan of say £100 from C., on the security of a supposed capital of £300, while there was in reality no other basis for such security than the exchange of checks between the borrowers. In his evidence Sir Morton Peto said:—

"The subscription contract of August 8, 1864, was executed by myself and partners, at the request of the company, and for the same purposes as the former subscription contracts (i. e., in order to obtain a certificate for the issue of debentures). I never made any payment at all on account of the link lines." In reply to a question by Mr. Linklater, as to whether he believed the debentures to have been legally issued, Sir M. Peto said "he had no belief upon the subject." We imagine, however, that most people who examine these transactions will have little difficulty in forming a very decided conviction on the subject, and in finding appropriate epithets for all parties concerned.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
8 3 12t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 18,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 29t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.—

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3, 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for the purchase of sixty AMBULANCES and seven hundred and thirty ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be," and bidders will give their Post Office address.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
8 3 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 t

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7'00, 7'45, and 12'30 P. M., and 2'00, and 4'30 and 8'45 P. M.,

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7'00 A. M., and 2'00 and 8'45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6'15 and 7'00 A. M., and at 2'00 and 4'30 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7'00 A. M. and 4'30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7'45 A. M., and 4'30 and 8'45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7'45 A. M., and 4'30 and 8'45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7'45 A. M., 4'30 and 8'45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7'45 A. M., and 2'30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4'30 and 8'45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Teleg aph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25t] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.,

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
27t Philadelphia.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 418 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2t

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7'45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12'05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11'55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harrsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10'20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1'45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2'35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3'15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4'15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harrsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5'00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

At 6'20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11'30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9'00 and 11'05 A. M., 2'00 and 8'30 P. M.,

11'05 A. M. and 2'00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1'45 P.M. connect at Bethlehem at 6'05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8'30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8'25 A. M., 5'00 and 7'00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7'20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9'30, 10'45 A. M. and 3'1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2'00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7'00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7'15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2'30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 4'50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, 7'30 A. M., 7'30 A. M., 10'45 A. M., 1'55 P. M., 4'29 P. M., 6'58 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5'30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7'15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Market Street line cars. These cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8'00 A. M. and 2'00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7'45 A. M. and 5'00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Supt.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10 t

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9'00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12'25 (noon).

3'15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7'15 P. M.

4'00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6'55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6'30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10'06 A. M.

9'10 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12'07 P. M.

5'00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8'22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5'10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9'20 A. M., and Cape Island at 5'00 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 8'00 A. M. and 3'30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9'00 A. M., 3'15 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 5'00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7'15 A. M. and 4'30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5'15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 9'25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11'05 A. M.; Oxford, 12'45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2'30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 16 t General Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 24] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7'45 A. M., 12'30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7'45 and 12'15 P. M., and 4'30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25t] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27 t JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7'30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6'30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8'15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7'30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8'15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catasauqua Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 2'30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6'45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8'05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 6'40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7'30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10'15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5'15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8'05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8'45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2'05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2'45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6'40 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7'15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4'10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6'20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12'45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8'00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3'15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8'00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4'25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7'30 A. M., 12'45 and 4'30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6'20 A. M., 1'00, and 8'45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7'00 A. M. and 4'30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8'27 A. M. and 1'49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS TRAINS OVER PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5'00 and 8'00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1'50 and 10'10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5'25 A. M., 9'35 P. M. passing Reading at 4'49 and 7'06 A. M., and 11'40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10'10 and 11'45 A. M., and 5'00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M. and 2'05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6'45 11'30 A. M., and 7'15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7'45 A. M. and 2'15 and 4'25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7'35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12'15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3'20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7'40 A. M., and 5'35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, and for Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62'50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with Clergymen's Certificates, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fares.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4'35 A. M., 12'45 noon, 3'00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2'15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10'00 A. M.
Fast Line	12 00 M.
Erie Express	12'00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1'00, 5'00 and 10'30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2'30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5'30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8'00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11'15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11'15 P. M.
Accommodation	11'30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5'00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1'25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8'20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7 10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9'10 A. M.
Fast Line	9'25 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12'00 P. M.
Erie Express	5 00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 9'40 and 7'10	P. M.
Day Express	5 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2t General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch,

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1'6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'16, 8, 9'40, and 11'10 A. M., 1'40, 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40 and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'30 A. M., 12'40, 3 40 and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave

THE COAL REGION.

Fresh Trouble in Prospect—The Status up to To-day—Prospect—The Status Luzerne County Politics—Political Affairs in Luzerne—Summer Festivities at Wilkesbarre.

From our own Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, August 1.—Despite the confident assertions of interested partisans and speculative financiers, no intelligent, reasoning observer of the existing *status* of affairs in the Pennsylvania Coal Region, can question the importance of the present crisis in Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties. It has been said of old, that all men possessed of sufficient capacity to rank distinctively above the brute creation, were, to a greater or less extent, natural logicians. Happening to have made it my business during my sojourn in the Coal Region, to see and commune with not only the leading disinterested operators, but with the specially influential leaders of the malcontent "strikers," I have certainly found that however widely their premises might differ, the conclusions of their syllogisms were precisely similar. Listening to the conflicting arguments on the labor question of the employers and the employees, one cannot help being struck by the unanimity with which, in the midst of an apparent temporary lull, they universally predict a most serious coming storm. The temporary "strike" of two weeks ago is looked upon only as a distant murmuring, indicative of coming thunder, and I think I risk little in predicting, within ten days' time, the most serious difficulty of the last five years.

This morning your correspondent was shown a call for a meeting of the more influential operators of Luzerne county, to be held on Monday evening, at the Wyoming Hotel, Scranton. Until that meeting has been held, I shall not attempt to send you anything like a lengthy news-letter, but scrawl you off a few lines, without any attempt at either elaborate composition or definite news predictions.

This morning the dumpers and other workmen employed at the Wilkesbarre office of the Baltimore (sometimes called the Union) Coal Company, "struck" for twenty per cent. advance on their present wages. These works are among the most extensive in the State, and it is feared that the employees at the outer mines have also struck. I have just left the office of Mr. Lippincott, the chief authority of the Company, but he not having returned from the aforesaid mines, it is impossible to inform you definitely as to matters there at the time of forwarding the present despatches, the bookkeepers not being adequately posted. The large Fuller mines are in operation this morning, but the men are in a discontented condition, and threatening to revolt if the bad influences of the Schuylkill county delegates are again brought to bear upon them.

The history of the late strike will really form, with its veritable incidents and anecdotes, alike humorous and tragic, a most interesting newspaper chapter; and as soon as the operators shall have decided, by their action at their Scranton meeting on Monday, whether or not the movement is to be continued, I will send you down a thoroughly authentic narrative of the whole movement, together with a general *resume* of the mining operations of the Wyoming Valley. In this region, where Democracy reigns rampant, and votes have to be secured independently of the preservation of order, it is so rarely that any energetic attempts are made to restore peace and quiet, that it is impossible, when discontent reigns, to predict what "a day or an hour will bring forth."

Speaking of Democracy, or rather of party politics in general, it may not be uninteresting to note the present political situation, which is creating an interest second only to "strikes." The nominations for Congress and the State Senate are shortly to be made, and a most lively competition has been aroused. Judge Woodward's majority at the last election, in the Twelfth Congressional District, which comprises Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, was only five hundred and forty-five over Ketchum, and the Republicans are confident, with a judicious choice, of defeating the Judge this year, despite the "celebrated coffee-colored naturalization papers," so lavishly ground out at the Prothonotary's office. It is certainly a good sign that there should be such an active contest for the Republican nomination. The leading aspirants are Garrick Mallery Harding, a leading lawyer of Wilkesbarre, Theodore Strong, a merchant of Pittston, and a brother of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, George Corey, a merchant of Scranton, and John Handley, a lawyer of the same place. Mr. Handley was, during the war, a strong Democrat, and had some connection with the Provost Marshal's office, but is now for Grant and Colfax. Harding will be nominated if he enters actively into the canvass. For the Democratic nomination Judge Woodward will be opposed by Ralph B. Little, of Montrose, a delegate to the late New York Convention.

The Senatorial District, comprising Luzerne county, is now represented by Lazarus D. Shoemaker (Republican), of Wilkesbarre, who (it is said) will not be a candidate for re-election. In such an event, Hon. C. A. Lane, or Stewart Pearce, the well-known historian of Luzerne county, would probably be selected if either would allow his name to be used. The contestants for the Democratic nomination are George Sanderson, a banker of Scranton, and S. T. Turner, a coal operator of this place. Were not Judge Woodward a candidate for Congress, his oldest son, Stanley Woodward, who is one of the most eloquent Democratic lawyers of this region, would unquestionably be selected, but it would look a little too much like nepotism to have father and son on the same ticket. The only valuable local office in dispute is the Sheriffalty, said to be worth $10,000 a year. There are over twenty aspirants, but David L. Patrick, present Chief Burgess, is said to have the inside track. According to the late apportionment, Luzerne county has attained in population the extraordinary figure of 142,000, which would entitle her to a Congressman, without her present union with Susquehanna, and to two State Senators.

A notably pleasurable event, at which many Philadelphians assisted, was the grand "hop" given last night in the spacious ballroom of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, under the supervision of Mr. John Ward, the energetic and popular managing clerk. Your correspondent proposed to have written you an extended account of the affair, which merited special mention on account of the superb dressing and striking beauty of the feminine participants. This letter has so far encroached already on your space, however, that he laudable intention must be abandoned. Amidst so much loveliness as was displayed, individualization seems invidious; and as my prepared description of the many ravishing *toilettes* is likely to be crowded out, it will suffice to mention, among the Philadelphia ladies specially distinguished for personal beauty and richness of attire, the Misses Drexel (daughters of A. J. Drexel, Esq.), Miss Mary Allen, Mrs. Thomas D. Conyngham, and Mrs Elliot. Miss Woodbury, of New York, and Miss Elder, of Stamford, also attracted much attention. Among the local beauties were Miss Jessie Wright, who is renowned as a special belle throughout the county, Miss Annie Dorrance of Kingston, the Misses Lee, and the Misses Fuller, daughters of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller. Mrs. Samuel Dutton, of Philadelphia, was richly attired. Conspicuous among the masculine attractions were James B. Weaver, of New York, H. N. Burroughs, of Philadelphia, Stanley Woodward, *et al.* Hon. George W. Woodward, Judge Lane, and other distinguished gentlemen were also present. The beautiful ball room was finely decorated, and a full band was in attendance. A grand "Calico Ball," *a la* New York, takes place on the 11th, of which more anon.

You were telegraphed, on Friday, of the breaking open of the county jail here, and the escape of eight prisoners. None have yet been recaptured. Of future items you will be kept advised. TRIVEL.

PESTILENCE.

The Progress of the Cattle Disease in Indiana and Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"The disease is generally believed to be brought into the Northwest by Texas cattle, which are driven from the Lone Star State into Missouri and thence run by rail into Illinois, Indiana, and adjoining States. This importation is expressly forbidden, so far as Illinois is concerned, by an act of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1867, which constitutes it an offense punishable by fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year, at the discretion of the court. The full text of the act will be found in another column. We call especial attention to it, as there are apparently well-founded rumors that some of the infected cattle are already on their way to this city to be offered for sale in our stockyards, and perhaps to be served up on the tables of the citizens of Chicago.

"So far as we are aware, there are at present no arrangements in force at the Union Stock Yards for preventing the unloading of infected cattle into the pens, and the consequent danger of communicating the plague to the sound animals which may subsequently occupy them, the inspection being only made when it is attempted to take cattle away from the yards. There is in this threatened invasion an element of great danger, which too much care cannot be taken to avert."

The New Albany *Courier* gives the following additional particulars of this pestilence:—

"We continue to hear of the spread and ravages of this mysterious disease, not only in the city but also in the country adjacent, and also in Harrison and Washington counties; and, what is most singular, in all localities where the disease exists, Texas cattle have either been pastured or frequently driven. Up to yesterday sixty valuable cows have died of this disease in the city. On Saturday forenoon five fine cows lay dead upon one street alone, within a distance of three squares. In one neighborhood in which there were twenty-three cows two weeks ago, all but one had died up to yesterday, and she was badly affected with the disease, and is either dead now or will die. In another locality where there were sixteen cows, all died. In all not less than one hundred cows have died in the city and near it.

"It is believed this disease has been brought into the country by the Texas cattle, as in all infected districts these cattle have either been herded or driven. It is ascertained that upon all cows that have died there are immense numbers of ticks and lice. These ticks and lice are generally found upon the bag or udders of the cow, or in the groins near the bag. The ticks are much larger in size than the ordinary woodtick of this section, and the lice are of the same kind as are always found upon the Texas cattle brought here. These ticks or lice, it is believed, poison the blood and cause inflammation and partial congestion of the lungs and pleura. This congested state of these vital organs is noticed in all cattle opened after death. In the vicinity of Palmyra, Harrison county, the disease is prevailing to a fearful extent. Scarce a single cow is left in a district near this city.

"It is noticed that the cows attacked by this singular disease are all affected in the urinary organs, the urinary discharges being almost entirely suppressed. An examination of several cows after death shows the bladder to be greatly distended, and filled with dark or blood-colored matter. In some cases the urinary discharges have been very black, and in the bladder after death, dark-colored water and coagulated blood have been found,

"The symptoms of attack are in all instances the same. First the milk begins to fail. Then the animal droops its head near the ground, the ears also drooped, and moved with apparent pain; the head, when opportunity offers, is pressed against any hard or cold substance. About the second day of the attack, trembling of the flanks, and short and hard breathing ensue; the animal becomes very weak, and its legs bend and become unsteady under its weight; there is a disposition to lie down and almost immediately arise; and this continues until the third day, when the disease usually terminates fatally, few cattle living into the fourth day after the attack. Only cows have so far been attacked.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Thrown from the Track—A Miraculous Escape.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of August 1 says:—The Chicago express train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which left this city at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, met with quite a serious accident near Birmingham Station, about seven miles down the road. At that point the entire train, consisting of the locomotive, tender, baggage and smoking cars, and four passenger coaches was thrown off the track by two spikes which lay across one of the rails. The locomotive ran against the bank on the right of the track, damaging it very considerably. The tender was thrown over the embankment, while the smoking and baggage cars were thrown to the edge of the bank, and were badly damaged. None of the passenger cars went over the embankment, but some of them were badly damaged by being crushed together. The engineer of the trains, William Tabor had his right arm broken, and was otherwise severely injured, by being pitched violently against the boiler. When discovered, he was lying in front of the furnace of the engine, and might have been fatally burned had not assistance been rendered him when it was. The fireman and other employes of the train escaped uninjured. Strange to say, none of the passengers received any serious injury, and nearly all escaped with slight bruises or cuts. One of the passengers, a gentleman, had his hand severely cut by being thrown against the window. A curious circumstance happened to one of the male passengers. He was standing near the door of the car at the time of the accident, and the force of the collision pitched him through the glass door of the car in which he was through the window in the door of the other car. All the injury he received was some slight cuts from the glass. This is about all of the passengers that were injured in any manner worthy of notice.

The spikes which caused the train to be thrown from the track were placed there either by some malicious person or by some child. Two boys were seen playing on the track a short time before the train came along, and it is probable that they may have placed the spikes on the track.

—Boys race in tubs and ladies row wherries at Norwich.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Ham Thief—A Wife Beater—Ingratitude—A Gross Assault—A Truck Farm Robbed—Arrested on Suspicion—A Watch Stolen—House Broken Into.

—Annie Rink is a German woman, about 47 years of age. On Saturday she was seen lurking about Sixth street and Girard avenue, and her manœuvres being of a suspicious character she was watched. She went to the grocery store of Mr. Colton and hooked a ham. Detective Reeder then arrested her. Recorder Given held her for trial.

—Thomas McBride, living at Fisher and Emerald streets, Twenty-fifth Ward, came home on Saturday, and being in an unpleasant mood, assaulted his wife with a loaded musket, with which he threatened to shoot her. Policeman Thompson was attracted to the scene, and on his arrival Mrs. McBride notified her husband of his presence. Thomas said he didn't care for the officer, and that he would shoot him. Suiting the action to the word, he levelled the weapon through the door. The policeman seized hold of it, and took possession of Thomas, who was accommodated with lodgings in the station house. He has since been committed by Alderman Neill.

—About two weeks ago a German who was known only by the name of Augustus applied to a baker named Bowman, at Twenty-second and Manning streets, for employment. This was given him, and he was kindly cared for. On Sunday morning he repaid the attention by leaving the premises and taking with him a lot of clothing, a silver watch, and $4 in coin.

—Hugh Riddell, a resident of the western portion of the Seventh Ward, attacked a man named Burns, at Twenty-third and Lombard streets, beating him badly. Policeman Wolf came to the relief of the injured man, when Riddell drew a pistol, remarking "I have already shot one man." He was soon disarmed, and shortly after was on his way to prison, having been committed in default of $2000 bail.

—The truck farm of John Simons, at Broad and Mifflin streets, was robbed yesterday by a party of ten boys, all of whom were subsequently arrested. Alderman Patchel bound them over to keep the peace.

—A quantity of the goods that were stolen from the residence of George H. Jarden, No. 844 N. Nineteenth street, has been recovered, and George Torrode has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft.

—Chief Lamon and Detective Tryon, on Saturday, arrested at Smith's Island one James Spear, who is charged with having stolen a watch and chain from Hugh Wilson, a guest of the Eagle Hotel.

—On Friday thieves broke into the residence of Mrs. Bernard Henry, at Wayne street and Walnut lane, Germantown, and removed a lot of silverware.

THE DROWNING AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Another sad accident—the result of recklessness on the part of some of the parties—occurred on Saturday last at Atlantic City, by which four, and in all probability five, persons were drowned. The beach at the regular hour, 11 o'clock, was filled with bathers, among the number being G. M. Ballou, a young man, the only son of Rev. Moses Ballou; Joseph T. Vankirk, aged 53, of the firm of Vankirk & Co., manufacturers of gas fixtures, at No. 912 Arch street; Henry R. Trought, of the firm of Trought & Lemmon, tin dealers, at No. 521 South Second street, and Louis Morwitz, a reporter of the German *Democrat*.

They were bathing opposite the Mansion House grounds, but the tide being very low and the water between the beach and bar very calm, they swam across the bay thus formed to the bar in order to get a good surf—an act certainly very reprehensible. On reaching the bar they commenced diving into the breakers which were unusually strong.

Soon the cry of help was heard, but it was impossible for those on the beach to render any assistance, as the drowning men were fully three hundred yards beyond the bank. Mr. John Gibbs was in the vicinity of these gentlemen, though inside of the bar, and he started to aid them, but he soon found that, expert a swimmer as he was, he had as much as he could attend to in taking care of himself. He was dashed about furiously for a time, and finding that he could not much longer hold out, relieved himself of his clothing, and then floated until he could touch bottom, but was in such an exhausted state that he again threw himself on his back, and was washed ashore in an unconscious state some distance below where he started out. Two gentlemen shortly afterwards picked him up, and upon proper applications being made, he recovered.

Mr. Morwitz was not missed until the bathing house attendant discovered his clothing, and finding who they belonged to, conveyed information to Schaufle's Hotel, where he was stopping. He had gone to Atlantic on the day previous, to engage rooms for several of the attaches of the *Democrat*, who arrived on Saturday night. His uncle, Dr. Morwitz, reached there yesterday, and was informed of the sad casualty. His feelings can be imagined when we say that he and his nephew were like brothers, always to be seen together.

Two bodies were washed ashore before night, one of which was recognized as that of Mr. Vankirk and the other as that of Mr. Trought. Both have been brought to this city, but we learn at a late hour to-day that a mistake has been made in the latter body, which was taken to the residence of Mrs. Trought, but which, it is said, was not identified as that gentleman. If this be true, five, instead of four, persons were drowned on Saturday.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD BUILDING.—Workmen commenced this morning to tear down the building lately occupied by the Baptist Congregation of Roxborough, for the purpose of erecting a more commodious structure. The old building is one of the most ancient in that part of the country, and the following is a short sketch of it.

In 1789 a number of people worshipping in the First Baptist Church of this city, organized themselves into a congregation, with the object of erecting a church at Roxborough. In March 1790 a lot of ground was donated for the purpose by Nathan Levering, Esq. The building was finished, and dedicated October 24, 1790. In 1851 many of the members being residents of Manayunk, distant one mile, it was deemed advisable to form a separate church in that place, which was done by forty-three members.

The meeting-house, as originally built, was 30 by 40 feet, with galleries on three sides. When rebuilt in 1830 it was 40 by 50 feet. In 1846 the house was enlarged to its present dimensions, with front and side galleries, 40 by 63 feet. The cost of the improvement, with furniture, was about $1300. In 1854 a neat chapel, 30 by 40 feet, was erected on the church premises, at a cost of $1200. In 1859 gas was introduced into the building. In 1840 there was a debt of $1300, which has since been paid, and the church is now free from debt.

The following comprises a list of the ministers who have officiated in the church since its dedication:—

Rev. Curtis Gilbert	1791 to 1792
Rev. Thomas Fleeson	1800 to 1820
Rev. Henry Keeling	1821 to 1822
Rev. Samuel Smith	1827 to 1831
Rev. Dyer A. Nichols	1831 to 1837
Rev. Simeon Siegfried	1837 to 1838
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D.	1840 to 1863
Rev. Thomas Spencer	1865 to the present time.

On the old site will be erected a very handsome stone structure, which it is thought will be finished about Christmas. Last evening the final services in the old church were held, in which Enoch Levering, the oldest surviving deacon, Nathan L. Jones, John Riter, George Riter, A. D. Levering, and W. H. Lewis took part.

The congregation during the erection of the building will worship in Lyceum Hall.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A lad named Snyder, living in Ginnodo street, near Nineteenth, climbed over the fence surrounding the Corinthian Avenue Reservoir, and descended the side with the intention of fishing. He fell into the water, and was sinking to the bottom when one of his comrades jumped in and brought the body to the bank. Sergeant Atkinson and Acting Sergeant Simler carried the body to the Ninth Ward Station, where Dr. Butler managed to restore life.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—Mr. Louis Morwitz, one of the gentlemen who were drowned at Atlantic City on Saturday last, was born in Germany, and was about twenty-eight years of age. He came to Philadelphia some eight years since and connected himself in business with his uncle, Dr. Morwitz, of the *German Democrat*, filling with credit the various branches of the profession. He was of a genial temperament—always in the best humor. His kind disposition and gentlemanly manner won for him the love and esteem of all his reportorial brethren, who sincerely regret his loss. His body has not yet been recovered.

A meeting of the Press Club will be called at an early date to prepare resolutions on his untimely end.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—George Myers was before Alderman Beitler, charged with attempting to break into a house and assaulting an officer. Held in $2000 for a further hearing.

George Torrode was charged with larceny. Detective Brown testified that Mr. Jordan's house, North Nineteenth street, was entered and robbed, and the prisoner had disposed of three lots of the clothing then stolen. Held in $2000.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 12 o'clock this morning, Policeman Carlisle of the First District, discovered fire issuing from the counting-house of Webster's brickyard, Twenty-second and Montrose streets. He managed to extinguish the flames, with but trifling loss. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE LATE CHARLES W. BUCKWALTER.—A meeting of the members of the bar in relation to the decease of their late fellow member, Charles W. Buckwalter, Esq., will be held in the Supreme Court room, on to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon.

RECOVERY OF MR. MORWITZ'S BODY.—The body which was sent to this city from Atlantic city as that of Mr. Trought, turns out to be that of Louis Morwitz, one of those drowned on Saturday. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next.

FELL DEAD.—Conrad Carpenter, an employe at the Navy Yard, fell dead this morning. His body was removed to his residence, No. 2010 Cambridge street, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL RESULT.—Mrs. Mary Griffith, aged sixty-six, who was injured on July 31 at the Baltimore Railroad depot, died this morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—There being no quorum present, there was no meeting of the Board of Surveys to-day.

FIRE.—At 20 minutes of 12 o'clock to-day a stable on Park street below Fitzwater was badly damaged by fire.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of to-day thus notices the state of the New York markets on Saturday:—

"Government bonds opened firm at the closing quotations, with a moderate business in all classes. At the Second Board prices were not fully maintained, and a decline of ⅛ per cent. was made on the active bonds. At the close the market was a fraction better, closing dull. The attempt to further depress Tennessee appears to have failed for the moment. A despatch was furnished the morning papers by the Western press, purporting to have come from Nashville, stating that a bill had been introduced in the Senate to appoint an agent to fund the State debt principal and interest due, and to be due in five years; also that a resolution passed the House to investigate the issuance of fraudulent State bonds in circulation, said to have been signed in New York. The same writer ventured to estimate that it would require $10,000 000 of bonds to pay the militia of the State. The whole despatch was undoubtedly made in the interest of the ring operating in the bonds and using every effort to ruin the credit of the State and to throw discredit upon the Governor in order to influence the November elections. It is well known here that there have been no bonds signed in New York. The militia of the State has not yet been called out, and until it is done it is useless to attempt to estimate the cost of the war." The despatch had no particular effect on the market price of the bonds, as the permanent holders here are well aware of the machinery used to break the market, and have held their bonds, notwithstanding that a decline of 17 per cent. has been made. Virginias and North Carolinas continue unsettled, in sympathy with Tennessees. Missouri 6 per cents, were strong, selling at 93⅝. Railroad bonds were offered sparingly."

—The following statement show the supply of gold coming on the market and amount withdrawn during July:—

Supply.	1867.	1868.
Receipts from California	$2,562 139	$3 010 895
Imports of coin and bullion	64 391	25 917
Coin interest paid	16,396,371	18 798,243
Redemption loan of 1848	.....	4 700 000
To supply	$19,032 901	$26 534,725
Withdrawn.	1867.	1868.
Exports of coin and bullion	$14,301,702	$8 812,715
Customs duties	9 794,404	9 565,593
	$24,096,106	$13,369,308

—The imports of dry goods compare as follows:—

For the week.	1867.	1868.
Entered at the port	$1,482,127	$2,185,819
Thrown on the market	1 998,387	1,745 717
Since Jan. 1.		
Entered at the port	53 431 860	44,961.371
Thrown on the market	55 694 887	45,935,833

For the month of July the movement compares as follows with the two last years:—

	1867.	1868.
Entered for consumption	$3,724,269	$4,228.258
Withdrawn from warehouse	1 254,419	1,181,329
Entered for warehousing	2,508 396	2,743,294
Thrown on market	4,978 688	5,709 582
Entered port	6,532,575	6,971,547

The *Herald* says:—

"The gold market was strong and active during the past week, and the fluctuations were from 143¾@145¾, the closing quotation being 145¾@145⅞. It is said that the draft for the purchase of Alaska has been already handed to the Russian Minister at Washington, payable at the Sub-Treasury in this city, the amount being $7,200,000; and in the Gold Room it is expected that the remittances growing out of this will strengthen the upward tendency of the premium. Railway shares were, on the whole, firm and moderately active; but towards the close little was hammered for the purpose of buying. Cleveland and Pittsburg was strong and in good demand, and four per cent. in cash is offered for the next two quarterly dividends of the company. The most noticeable feature of the week was the heavy pressure to sell Tennessee State sixes, the new bonds at one time touching 60½; but subsequently they rallied under purchases to cover "short" contracts. There is considerable uncertainty as to the amount of the debt of Tennessee, and the Legislature, according to the press despatches and private telegrams, has ordered a committee to investigate an alleged over-issue of about six millions. This charge of an over-issue arises from the alleged fact that the National Bank Note Company of New York has printed and issued to the authorities about $17,700,000 of the green bonds, of which less than three-quarters of a million are stated to be on hand unissued while the Comptroller's last report on the State finances returns a much smaller total of these bonds outstanding. Governor Brownlow, being unable to sign them, employed several persons to sign his own name for him, and thus the detection of fraudulent issues is a matter of some difficulty."

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. ex dv	131¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
N. Y. and Erie R...	65⅝	R. R.	110
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Toledo & Wabash..	50½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87½	Mil. & St. Paul com	76
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88	Wells Fargo	26
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¼	U. S. Express Co.	46¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82¾	Tennessee 6s new	64
Chi. and R. I. R.	111	Gold	145¾

Market heavy.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $6, $8 50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo" "Louis d'Or," "Flor de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Collon & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Keller, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G. Artzt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Cripplin & Madd ck, grocers, No. 116 South Third Street. McKnight, dealer, No. 42 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith' druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neller, grocers, Chesnut Hill.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,
Philadelphia.

$3 15 6p

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

No More Appointments for the Treasury Department.

Death of Gen. Charles G. Halpine.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Treasury Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In view of the changes taking place among the employes of the Treasury Department in Washington, Secretary McCulloch has directed the appointment clerk to receive no more applications for office, either from men or women, and to return those already received to the respective parties who presented them.

The Death of Charles G. Halpine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Charles G. Halpine, Register of this city, better known by his *nom de plume* of Miles O'Reilly, died at 12 o'clock last night at the Astor House, where he registered his name on Saturday night. He was in a very excited state, and in order to quiet his nerves, sent to Dr. Swann, on Vesey street, for some chloroform. At 9 o'clock on Sunday Dr. Swann was called in, and found him insensible, and at 12 o'clock he died. The body was removed to the residence of the deceased this morning.

OBITUARY.

General Charles G. Halpine.

A special despatch from New York city announces the death of General Charles Graham Halpine, of that city, who was better known throughout the country under the pseudonyme of "Private Miles O'Reilly." General Halpine belonged to an old Irish Protestant family of good standing, and was a native of Dublin, we believe, where his early youth was passed. For a time he resided in London, where he was engaged in the study of the law. At about the age of twenty-one he arrived in this country, and the letters of introduction which he brought with him gained him an immediate entrance into a select circle of acquaintances. Selecting journalism for his profession, he was at different times employed on the Boston *Post* and the New York *Times*, and finally, a short time previous to the war, he became the editor of the New York *Leader*, at that time the leading Democratic organ of New York city. Under his vigorous management the *Leader* steadily improved in circulation and influence, until it passed into other hands. During this same period he was a frequent contributor to the daily journals of New York, writing in both prose and verse with great readiness and general excellence. It was at this time that he wrote the celebrated lyric entitled "The Flaunting Lie," the sensation created by which has become a part of the history of the country. It was one of a series of four anti-slavery poems, breathing a fervent spirit of freedom, but so earnest in its tone that but few of the professedly free-soil men of the day dared advocate its sentiments. "The Flaunting Lie" first appeared anonymously in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley steadfastly refusing to make known its authorship, which was not discovered until about three years ago, when General Halpine himself laid claim to it. The poem was copied and commented on throughout the length and breadth of the land, the Southern journals and orators endeavoring to fasten its apparently disloyal sentiments upon the New York *Tribune* and the party of which it was the leading organ.

During the greater portion of the war, General Halpine was in active service in the field, having been for a long time upon the staff of Major-General David Hunter, while the latter held command at both the East and West. His almost constant service in this capacity prevented him from having that opportunity for courting promotion which was accorded to those in other branches of the service; but he retired from the army with the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the spring of 1866 was made a Brevet Brigadier-General.

At the close of the war, the New York *Citizen*, a weekly newspaper, to advocate the reformatory schemes of the "Citizen's Association," of which Peter Cooper, Esq., is President, was established, and General Halpine became, and continued to the day of his death, its chief editor. This journal became entirely independent of the "Citizen's Association" about three years ago, and of late has been the mouthpiece of the "Union Democratic Association," of which organization General Halpine was a potent member. Opposed to both the Tammany and Mozart wings of the party, he and his adherents dealt them some hard blows by showing up their corrupt practices; and holding the balance of power as they did, they were frequently enabled to dictate their own terms to the opposing factions. At the municipal election in 1866, General Halpine was elected Register of the city, the Republican party materially aiding his chances by withdrawing their candidate in his favor.

General Halpine's career as a journalist was one of unqualified success. He was one of the readiest and most rapid writers in the country, while his style was pungent and attractive, and his fund of anecdote and illustration quite inexhaustible. His poetry, of which there is a large quantity floating about in newspapers, was of no mean order, some of his lyrics being characterized by great depth of feeling and sweetness of expression. Under the guise of "Private Miles O'Reilly," most of those written during and since the war, were given to the world, and they at once created a wide-spread popularity for their author.

General Halpine professed to be a Democrat, but those who knew him intimately can testify to the fact that he was a Republican in principle. He was a man of generous impulses and captivating manners, enjoying the intimacy and friendship of all the prominent citizens of New York. His age at the time of his death was about thirty-eight years.

Fires in Lowell, Mass.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, August 3.—About 12 o'clock noon yesterday the barn of A. L. Waite, on Chelmford street, in the western part of Lowell, was discovered to be in flames, and soon after was totally destroyed, a valuable horse perishing. The fire communicated with the house, which was wholly destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated from $6000 to $8000. About half an hour after the first fire commenced, another was discovered in the bottling factory of George Ripley & Co., on Halesbrook, north of the jail. Although half a mile distant, it is believed that this took fire from sparks of the other fire. The main mill built of stone, 125 feet long and 2 stories high, with a large attic, the boiler house, and a storehouse full of material, were totally destroyed. The engine was saved. The loss is probably $30,000 to $50,000. Forty or fifty hands are thrown out of employment. Mr. Waite and Ripley & Co. were both insured.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Efforts for the Dismissal of Seward and Randall from the Cabinet.

Advices from Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Movements of General Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—General Rousseau assigned recently to the command of the Fifth Military District, with his headquarters at New Orleans, has reached here from the West, on his way to his new field of duty. He had an interview with the President this morning, and also with General Rawlings, at Grant's headquarters, relative to the course to be pursued. Rousseau will leave in a few days for New Orleans.

The Pay of Department Clerks.

The clerks and employees of the Patent Office who were fearful some days ago that Congress had adjourned without making any appropriation for their pay, were gratified to-day in receiving their usual monthly pay. When the requisition was first presented at the Treasury it was not honored; hence the difficulty. It turns out that through a blunder of one of the clerks it was not made out in due form.

The White House

Presents only a scene of activity now in the city this morning. Large crowds filled the ante-rooms, besieging the President for offices, some of which were left vacant by the Senate. The greater pressure is for the Internal Revenue Commissioner. Aspirants for that place have visibly increased since the fact became known that the President would make an appointment, which became evident by his offering it to Governor Cox, of Ohio, the other day.

An Effort For the Dismissal of Seward.

Since it has been hinted that Seward, Randall, and other members of the Cabinet have favored the election of Grant, certain overzealous Democrats professing to be warm friends of the President have been urging him to replace these recusant officials by good Seymour men as punishment for their desertion from the Johnson party. The treatment which A. J. received at the hands of the New York Convention does not incline him to be specially active for the success of the Democratic ticket, and he receives proposals for ousting his present Cabinet rather coldly.

Indian Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Mr. Murphy, writes to the Indian Bureau, from Ellsworth, Kansas, under date of July 29, informing the Commissioner of his arrival at that place on the 26th ult. The next day he called upon General Sulley, at Fort Harker, who informed him that he had recently, about ten days previous to the date of the Superintendent's letter, met in council at Fort Larned, the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, and Arrapahoes. The Cheyennes were cross and sullen, because of not having received their supply of arms and ammunition from the Government, while the Kiowas and Camanches were sullen and impudent because of the scarcity of provisions among them. General Sulley had collected all of the army that was effective in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, and posted them in proper position, which had a good effect upon the refractory Indians, and they had stated their willingness to await the action of their great father in sending them provisions. The reason why the Kiowas have not been supplied with arms and ammunition is, because of the recent violation of treaty stipulations, they having made war upon the Kaws, which are friendly to the whites, besides having invaded the Government reservations for warlike purposes. About 1200 lodges, counting 6000 Indians, were present at the council held with the Indians by General Sulley. Many of them were still in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, but up to the date of Superintendent Murphy's report, everything was quiet, although some of the Indians had been stealing whenever they could get an opportunity.

The reported killing of a Lieutenant and five soldiers some days ago, is denied by Mr. Murphy. Reports stated that while the Indians are now quiet, it is probable, that unless they are aided by the Government they may resort to extensive stealing rather than starve, which may lead to other serious difficulties this fall, unless provision is made to keep them from suffering for food. The Indian Department, however, feels assured that with the means of provision now under the directions of General Sherman, all difficulties will be averted with the Indians mentioned.

Patents Issued.

Two hundred and ninety-one patents were issued from the Patent Office for the week ending to-morrow. In the same period 385 applications have been made, and 72 caveats entered.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Frightful Accident in Manchester—Twenty-three Persons Crushed to Death.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 3.—A dreadful accident occurred in this city on Saturday night. During the regular performance at the large Music Hall an alarm of fire was raised. The entire audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passage-ways. The wildest excitement prevailed, and when at last order was restored by repeated announcements that there was no fire, it was found that no less than twenty-three persons, mostly women and children, had been crushed to death in the stampede. A large number of persons had their limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Decision by Judge Meredith.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A despatch from Richmond to the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* states that Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has decided, in the case of the Exchange and Farmers' Banks against certain parties for the recovery in current funds of debts contracted prior to the war, that the banks are compelled to take their own issues in discharge of obligations. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Central Railway—Gamblers Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—A Denver despatch says that 1000 men are at work on the Colorado Central Railway.

A telegram from Schuyler Colfax, received at Omaha, states that he positively declines any public demonstration on his trip.

Three gamblers were lynched at Sioux City last week for cheating at cards.

Accidental Drowning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 3.—William H. Wiley, son of Enoch Wiley, of Rochester, and Charles H. Main, son of George Main, of Concord, were both drowned while bathing in the former town in New Hampshire yesterday. One of the boys undertook to rescue the other and both sunk.

From Cleveland.

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